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July 22 24-2m

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aug 12 27-2w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED against trading for a note made by me to Messrs. Tolar & Mulford, for eight hundred dollars due August 1st, 1870, as I have paid it in full and have their receipt to that effect.

May 20th, 1870. W. J. TOLAR.
may 27 16—3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be looked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 216 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

PURSUANT to authority vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Speight Hill, I shall, on the 13th day of August, 1870, on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of Land near Faison's Depot, known as the "Rhodes Place," containing 363 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands, well adapted to the growth of cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain.

Terms of sale—One-half of the purchase money in six months, the balance at the end of twelve months; to be secured by note with approved sureties. Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.
July 8 22-wts

STATE NEWS.

BUSINESS was generally suspended yesterday, in Raleigh.

RALEIGH received $217.17, revenue from its new market last month.

ED BENNETT, a shoemaker, living in Salem, died of *delirium tremens* on Tuesday last.

Gov. Holden has appointed Mr. V. O. Cassell Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina. Office at Portsmouth, Va.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal, after a long and laborious session—commencing on the 6th of June last—adjourned finally on Tuesday afternoon last, the 2d inst. During the term arguments have been made by counsel in 136 causes, and opinions delivered by the Justices in 130.

TO GOVERNOR HOLDEN.—HILLSBORO', N. C., Aug. 3, 1870.—*Gov. Holden*:—You say you will handle me in due time. You white-livered miscreant, do it now. You dared me to resist you, I dare you to arrest me. I am here to protect my family; the jacobins of your club after shooting powder in the face of Mrs. Turner, threw a five pound rock in her window which struck near one of my children. Your ignorant jacobins are incited to this by your lying charges against me, that I am King of the Ku-Klux. You villain, come and arrest a man, and order your secret clubs not to molest women and children. Yours with contempt and defiance—*habeas corpus* or no *habeas corpus*.

JOSIAH TURNER, JR.
Sentinel.

For the Journal.

Another Outrage in Robeson.

On the day of the election, four of the outlaws of this county went to the turpentine still of Messrs Paul & Bro., and took from their dwelling all of their clothing they wanted, and then demanded the store key of Miss Paul, but she refused to give it to them, so they cursed her and said they had as many keys as they wanted. They took their own keys and went in the store, and took about 100 pairs shoes, some cloth &c, to the amount of $500. They were painted; two of them were white men, the other two mulattoes.

They also went to Mr. McKenzie's the same day, and took his gun, and some other little things that they thought he would need. Mr. Editor, I think the citizens of this county ought to turn out and catch them, and hang the last one to the nearest limb.

Yours, &c.,
RED BANKS, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

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MORE AND MORE GLORIOUS.

The Victory More Complete.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6—7 P. M.

Gilmer Democrat, and Smith, Republican, are elected to the Senate from Guilford and Alamance.

Randolph gives a Democratic majority of 150—a gain of 1,025 votes.

Leach is said to be certainly elected to Congress from the Fifth District.

Two Democratic Senators—Speed and Skinner are certainly elected in the 1st Senatorial District.

The news is better and better from all points, and the victory appears more and more complete.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

GOOD REPORTS FROM SAMPSON.

Hurrah for Waddell!

WARSAW, Aug. 6.

Persons from Clinton this morning say that Sampson has gone Conservative, but the majority is not known. It is thought, however, that the Conservative majority has been increased. Several precincts to hear from.

Duplin gives 671 majority, with two strong Conservative precincts to hear from.

Brunswick County—Official.

For Attorney General—Wm. M. Shipp, Con., 720; S. F. Phillips, Rad., 719.

For Congress—O. H. Dockery, Rad.; 729; Alfred M. Waddell, Con., 708.

For Senate—Chas. McClammy, Con., 719; A. H. Galloway, Rad., 543, E. Legg, Rad., 510; Ernest M. Rosafy, Rad., 491;

For House of Representatives—Jno. H. Brook, 770; Peter Rourk, 661.

For Sheriff—Samuel P. Swain, 1321.—Scattering, 54.

For Treasurer—Jno. H. Thees, 1428.—Scattering 2.

For Register of Deeds—S. D. Thurston, Con., 681; Geo. N. Hill, Rad., 492; Lewis A. Galloway, Rad., 245.

For Surveyor—Jno. N. Bennett, Con., 720; Asa Ross, 230; Israel Thomas, 491.

For Coroner—Wm. Brown, Rep., 718; Jas. H. Dosher, Con., 696; Scattering, 15.

For Commissioners—E. W. Taylor, Rep., 839; Robt. W. Woodside, Con., 703; Wm. Walters, Con., 697; Thos. G. Drew, Con., 698; Moses A. Moore, Rep., 684; Jno. H. Mints, Con., 609; Joseph Green, Con., 568; Jerome C. Lawton, Rep., 491; Andrew G. Swinson, Rep., 491; Henry Kelly, Rep., 491; James B. Muse, Rep., 231; Solomon Webb, Rep., 219; L. C. McKoy, Rep., 227; Samuel B. Hughs, Con., 175, Scattering, 44.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

Thunder from the Mountains.

SALISBURY, Aug. 6.

Rowan gives Shipp and Shober, 480 majority—a gain of 202.

In Burke, Mills, Conservative, is elected to the House by 15 majority—a gain.—Large gains in Caldwell.

Catawba gives 960 majority for Shipp and Shober. [A gain of 517].

Union gives Shipp and Shober 200 majority. [A gain of 90]. We gain a Senator and a Commoner.

Iredell gives 760 majority for Shipp and Shober. [A gain of 200].

Robeson County.

Attorney General—Shipp 62 majority.

Congress—Waddell 40 majority.

Senate—Norment 102 majority.

House—McNeill, Con., 58 majority, and Regan, Con., 37 majority.

The entire Conservative ticket, except Sheriff, is elected. Howell, Rep. is elected Sheriff by 26 majority.

Richmond County.

Att'y Gen'l—Shipp 723. Phillips 1,001. Majority 278.

Congress—Waddell 700. Dockery 1,028. Majority 328.

The Radicals elected their county ticket by a majority of about 250 votes—one precinct (McPherson's) not having been heard from, but supposed to be Democratic by about 25 majority. Richmond will give Long 250 majority for the Senate. Moore county has not been heard from, and it is not as yet definitely ascertained as to who will be our next Senator. The Democratic gain will be 200. Everybody up here is confident of Waddell's election—even the Radicals. Have heard (not definitely) from Montgomery that Dockery's majority will be about 100. He expected 400 majority. *Three cheers for New Hanover.*

WILMINGTON.

Johnston County.

A friend in Smithfield sends us the following returns:

41st Congress—Gilliam 1,724. Hawkins 1,201.

42d Congress—Rogers 1,788. Harris, (col.,) 1,068.

Attorney General—Shipp 1,709. Phillips 1,212.

Senate—L. R. Waddell 1,714. Cook 1,179.

House—Hinnant 1,717, Joiner 1,722.—Hinnant, (Rad.) 1,246, Massey, (Rad.) 1,220.

The entire Conservative county ticket is elected. [Johnston gave Seymour 144 majority.]

Chatham County.

A friend writes from Pittsboro' that Shipp's majority is 800. The whole Conservative county ticket is elected. [Chatham gave Grant 226 majority.]

Cumberland County.

Reports from Cumberland are to the effect that this county has given Waddell about 100 majority, with one township to hear from yet. Hardy, Conservative candidate for Sheriff, will probably be elected by a small majority.

New York has 1,600 regular physicians.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Aug. 6.

Swift Galloway is defeated by 240 majority.

Sampson County.

The following is the vote of Sampson county, with one Conservative precinct to hear from.

Attorney General—Shipp 1,279. Phillips 901.

Congress—Waddell 1,260. Dockery 953.

Senate—Troy 1,304, Murphy 1,260, Ward (Rad.) 981, Porter (Rad.) 793. Robeson, for Sheriff, has 324 majority.

Bladen County.

Attorney General—Phillip's majority 108.

Congress—Dockery, 150 majority.

Senate—Foster (Rad.) 40 majority.—Currie (Con.) is elected for the Senatorial District of Bladen and Columbus by 460 majority.

Sheriff—Eldridge, (Rad.) 63 majority.—John A. Edwards, (Con.) is elected County Commissioner.

Election News.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.

The election returns received to-day confirm the previous opinion expressed that the State has gone Democratic by five to fifteen thousand majority.

Cobb, Republican, 1st District, and Dixon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Heaton and Thomas, both Republicans from the 2nd District, are certainly elected.

Additional returns render the election of Waddell, Conservative, over Dockery, Republican, as certain.

Gilliam, Conservative, to fill Dewecse's vacancy, and Sion H. Rogers, Conservative to the next Congress for the 4th District, are elected. Rogers beats Harris, colored, about nine hundred.

Leach, Conservative, is elected over Scott, Republican, for the 5th District.

Harper, Conservative, is doubtless elected over Jones, Republican, in the 7th District.

Both Houses of the Legislature will be largely Democratic. Some claim a two-thirds majority in each House.

Anson County.

The following are the official returns of six of the eight precincts in Anson:

Attorney General—Shipp 900. Phillips 780.

Congress—Waddell 903. Dockery 785.

Senate—Dargen 902. Ingram 792.

House—Smith 906. Wilkins 779.

The Conservative county ticket is elected.

Unofficial returns from the other precincts give a Radical majority of 66.—Waddell's majority in Anson is 62.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

EXPARTE KERR.

The counsel of the petitioner on the affidavit of George Williamson, who is a qualified voter and a citizen of the county of Caswell, submitted a motion for an attachment or rule against G. W. Kirk for not making return to the writ of *hebeas corpus*, if upon the facts set out it be considered that the writ was duly served, or for an attachment for wilfully obstructing and preventing service, or for any other writ to which upon the facts disclosed the petitioner may be entitled.

I declare my opinion to be that there is no ground for an attachment or for a rule to show cause, but that the petitioner is entitled to have an order, authorizing some qualified voter of the State to make proper service of the writ; for that purpose I shall designate the Marshal of the Supreme Court—

By the *habeas corpus* act, sec. 32, by who served and manner of service, it is provided, "The writ of *habeas corpus* may be served by any qualified voter of the State, thereto authorized by the court or judge ordering the same."

George Williamson was not authorized by me to make service of the writs upon Col. Kirk. In the case of Moore and others, when the writs were signed, I asked the counsel, "shall I order witnesses to be summoned?" Reply, "We will attend to that matter." "Who shall I authorize to serve the writs?" Reply—"The Sheriff of Alamance is under arrest; we will get some one to serve them and make affidavit of service." I was thinking about the old *habeas corpus* act and supposed the late act had changed the law. Why the counsel of the petitioner did not ask to have some elector authorized to serve the writs, is a matter not known to me—far be it from me to believe that the omission was of purpose to bring about a collision. On the contrary, I believe it was a *bona fide* inadvertance on their part as it was on mine, in not looking at the provisions of the new *habeas corpus* act.

But so it is—the matter passed, and on the application for the writs in favor of Kerr and others, I signed the writs and nothing was said about the service.

It thus has happened, that the person who served the writ on Moore and others, and the person who attempted to serve the writs on Kerr and others, were not authorized to do so, and Colonel Kirk was justified in treating Williamson as an intruder into his camp, the more aggravated because Williamson was one of the insurgents of the county of Caswell. I say "insurgent," for although Mr. Battle, in his remarks in moving for an attachment against the Governor on the coming in of his reply to the proceeding had by the Marshal, took occasion to say, that while he agreed generally with the conclusions in the opinion filed by me, he differed on the question, that all of the citizens of a county declared to be in a state of insurrection are to be deemed insurgents. I adhere to that opinion—they are all to be taken as being insurgents, until the insurrection is suppressed and some change in their relations is made. Indeed, I did not enter into a discussion of the question, and took the principle to be settled—on the plain ground that as long as a man remains in the county he must be taken to be an insurgent; because, in the nature of things, it is impossible to make any distinction. Who is to decide while a country is in a state of insurrection, whether this man or that man is well affected or disaffected? This inquiry can only be made after the insurrection is suppressed.

Mr. Battle put this case: The county of Guilford is declared to be in a state of insurrection; is Justice Dick to be deemed an insurgent? Certainly, unless he "comes out from among them," or his status be fixed by proceedings had after insurrection is suppressed. I am glad to find that Chief Justice Chase, in Mrs. Alexander's cotton case, takes the same view, (2d Wallace, page 404.) He says: "We must be governed by the principle of public law so often announced from this bench, as applicable alike to civil and international wars, that *all the people of each State or district in insurrection* against the United States must be *regarded as enemies*, until by the Legislature and the Executive, or otherwise, that relation is thoroughly and permanently changed."

This principle goes as far back as our Anglo Saxon ancestors. By the common law every inhabitant of "a hundred" or township, was liable for the value of any goods stolen within its bounds, unless the thief was apprehended and brought to justice, "or hue and cry made." Hence the cry, "stop thief." Justice Dick, who is curious in such matters, informs me that the word "neighbor" is derived from two Saxon words, meaning "near, pledge,"—every man being a pledge for those who lived in the same "hundred," and all being liable, and all "the rain falleth on the just as well as the unjust."

It would have been well, and saved much cost and much danger of civil strife, had the "neighbors" or citizens of the county of Caswell considered every man as a "pledge" for the good behavior of all of the other inhabitants, and seen to it that the perpetrators of a murder, committed in the Court House on the day of a political meeting, was brought to justice, or a "hue and cry" made if the murderers fled.

Col. Kirk seems to be in some measure justified in not permitting an insurgent, who was not authorized by me, to make service of the writs.

But I have declared my opinion to be that the writ of *habeas corpus* is not suspended, (*ex parte* Moore,) and I feel it to be my duty to enforce the writ or exhaust the power of the Judiciary. The writ will be handed to David A. Wicker, Marshal of the Supreme Court, with authority to make service in pursuance of the *habeas corpus* act.

R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

David A. Wicker, Marshal of the Supreme Court, is hereby authorized and commanded forthwith to make service of this writ on G. W. Kirk, as provided by law in such cases, and make return how he has executed the same, at Raleigh.

R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

July 30, 1870.

H'D Q'S 2D REGT. N. C. S. T.,
Camp Holden, Yanceyville, N. C.,
August 1, 1870.

I respectfully reply to the service of the writ in the case of John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, Jesse C. Griffith, F. A. Wiley, J. T. Mitchell, Thomas J. Wamack, A. G. Yancey, John McKee, A. A. Mitchell, Yancey Jones, J. M. Neal, W. B. Bowe, Bazillai Graves, N. M. Roan, Robert Roan, James R. Fowler, M. Z. Hooper, James C. Williamson and Peter H. Williamson, that I hold the prisoners under orders from W. W. Holden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Militia.

GEO. W. KIRK,
Col. Com'g 2d Regt. N. C. S. T.

AT CHAMBERS,

EXPARTE KERR.

On the return of the Marshal, Mr. Battle made two motions:

1st. An attachment against G. W. Kirk, for not making a sufficient return.

2d. A writ to some competent person to bring the body, and call out the posse of the county if necessary.

The first motion was not allowed. The objection, that the return, as the Counsel termed it, is not sworn to, and other objections taken, are not relevant; for this does not purport to be a return, but a refusal to make a return by the orders of the Governor.

Treating it as a refusal, the motion is not allowed for the reasons set out in the opinions delivered by me. I can say no more than what I have already said. The power of the Judiciary is exhausted—I have no *posse comitatus*. In this particular my situation differs from that of Chief Justice Taney, in "Merrimon's case." He had a *posse comitatus* at his command, but considered the power of the Judiciary exhausted without calling it out—he did not deem it to be his duty to command the Marshal with the *posse* "to storm a fort."

It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me and all concur in these *habeas corpus* proceedings.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice S. C.

The North Carolinian Infamy.

On Thursday a general election is to be held in North Carolina. By way of preparing the people of that State to exercise the franchise of American citizens, President Grant has for a week past been marching United States troops into their commonwealth. The voters of North Carolina are to vote under the pressure of military power; and this pressure is to be controlled and applied by a person, Governor Holden, who has openly set the courts at defiance, and whose military creatures are inflicting upon the people subjected to their tyranny the worst forms of illegal and inhuman tortare.

Even the Tribune was yesterday morning moved to protest against these monstrous outrages. After professing, as in party fealty it was perhaps bound to profess, that it doubted all stories told by anybody to the discredit of Radicals, it said:

But there comes from Raleigh so circumstantial a statement of so horrible an outrage by the troops which maintain martial law in Alamance County that it ought to be at once inquired into. To attempt to force a confession from a prisoner by hanging or other torture is a relic of barbarism and slavery which not even martial law recognizes, and which the people of this country will not countenance for an instant.

We are sorry to say that under the scandalous judicial tyranny of Holt and Stanton at Washington during the war this "relic of barbarism and slavery" was recognized, and that the recognition of it, if not countenanced for an instant, was tolerated for months by the people. But let them pass.

The Tribune now demands an inquest, and events demand one more loudly still. This morning the statement of this "horrible outrage" comes to us again more horrible and more circumstantial than ever. We now have the name of the commissioned scoundrel who is said to have avowed that he had subjected free-born citizens of the United States to one of the most intense and exquisite tortures ever invented by man. It is to abet such persons in such facts that President Grant, stolid in his cottage by the sea, sends the soldiery of the United States into the State which first of all her sisters proclaimed the independence of the American Colonies upon the British crown.—N. Y. *World.*

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Official and Otherwise.

Judge Watts will go permanently into the bond business it is thought.

It is currently reported that the next Senate will not present Speaker Caldwell with a watch.

It is thought that Judge Jones will join the temperance society or leave the Bench.

It is understood among his more intimate friends, that Mr. French, of New Hanover, has abandoned his aspirations of being Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

We are advised that French, of New Hanover, will not be Chairman of the Finance Committee in the next Legislature.

Smilletown in Robeson, endorses Holden, Pearson and Kirk by a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven. This is the home of the murderers and outlaws. Work for Kirk.

It is rumored on the streets that ex-Brevet Brigadier General Joseph C. Abbott, a member of the Senate of the United States, hailing from North Carolina, and whose term of office will expire on 4th March next, will not be a candidate for re-election, having resigned his claims in favor of his personal and political friend, W. W. Holden. Wonderful exhibition of disinterested affection—eclipsing the world renowned friendship of Damon and Pythias, or the more happy conjunction of Castor and Pollux.

Never have we witnessed a more apt illustration that vaulting ambition oft o'erleaps itself and falls on the other side, than the specimen of ground and lofty tumbling exhibited by Samuel F. Phillips in his brilliant leap into the arms of the Radical party. What must be thought of his astuteness as a politician, or his ability as a party leader, when instead of taking the tide at the flood, he pitches in when a rushing ebb is sweeping himself and party to inevitable destruction. There is a deal of pith in the old axiom "that whom the God's wish to destroy, they first make mad," and Phillips is a most brilliant exemplification of its truth and applicability.

Speech of Mr. Davis in Chattanooga.

Mr. Davis paid a visit last week to Lookout Mountain, his first visit since, as President of the Confederacy, he went up with Bragg to look at General Rosecrans' army in the plain below. On returning to Chattanooga he was serenaded. When he appeared he spoke as follows:

"My friends, it affects me from the bottom of my heart to receive this demonstration of your kindly feeling towards me. I had retired in a double sense, for the night and from public life. In view of the past no man can blame me for my determination to let those who have power dictate how the country shall be governed. But, standing here to-night upon the sacred soil of Tennessee, I will say to you that I wish you all the prosperity that is possible. Looking back upon the past and forward to the future I can see nothing that should taint your honor. It is not the part of brave men to brood over the sorrows of the past, but rather to look forward with bright hopes for the future. You have as brave and high-minded a people as can be found, and as noble women as live on earth, and I wish you all the happiness and prosperity that is in human life to enjoy. Again I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness."

COLUMBUS VERSUS BLADEN.

The State vs. the High Sheriff—Trouble in the Camp of the Faithful.

BLADEN COUNTY, August 2, 1870.

Dear Journal: Last Saturday an altercation occurred between Mr. Solicitor Richardson and the Sheriff of Bladen. It seems there was a quarrel going on between them, when a mutual crimination and recrimination ensued, during which the Sheriff called "the State" a liar, whereupon "the State" collared the Sheriff. Upon the crowd rushing up, and the interference of parties standing near, hostilities ceased. Several blows passed in different parts of the crowd, and a negro received a gash, or rather stab, in the throat, which is thought to be a dangerous if not a mortal wound. No clue as yet to the perpetrator of the deed.

There has been a judgment of upwards of seven thousand dollars, docketed in this county against the Sheriff and his sureties, in favor of the State Auditor. The execution was recently withdrawn from the Coroner, in whose hands it had been for some time past, and sent to the Sheriff of Columbus county. That official arrived at our peaceful village yesterday morning and caused great consternation and indignation in the camp of the faithful by levying upon and seizing all the visible effects of their great high priest—the Sheriff. Nor did this strange and curious (?) individual from Columbus stop here. The house of "f. w. foster," one of the sureties of the Sheriff, and all the interest, right and title of Mr. Abbott, (surety No. 2), the Senator from New Hampshire, of, in and to certain property known as the "Bladen Land Company," was levied upon.

Geo. Z. French, the *Star's* "Big Injun" and "neighbor-in-law," is surety No. 3, and may look out next. Have a care "Big Injun" that the man from Columbus will be after you next. 'Tis said that the falling out between "Bladen and Columbus" is because the State Treasurer is not in receipt of the taxes collected in Bladen last year! In consequence of this unfortunate misunderstanding (?) between Bladen and Columbus (heretofore so friendly too) the two counties have been (we hear) declared to be in a state of insurrection. We are momentarily looking for Kirk. * * * Since the above difficulty, "all is quiet on the Potomac."

Yours, &c., V.

Mrs. Richardson-McFarland is collecting her magazine articles into a volume, which will shortly be published.

They make over $1,000,000 worth of trunks and valises in Boston annually.

For the Journal.

Branch Rail Roads.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am glad to see our people in this section of the State aroused to the importance of railroad communication. The altered condition of things has produced a wonderful change in the minds, even of those who in former years preferred a state of exclusion.

The tendency of people seems now to be to get nearer to railroads. Almost everyone wants a new road to run either by his house, or through his farm or in his neighborhood. Some of our counties, in whose bosom lies untold agricultural treasuries are looking eagerly for some move to be made, by which they may be brought into communication with the outer world. The fertility of their soil, the sterling worth and the native independence of their citizens are comparatively unknown. Their lands which would yield bountifully either lie dormant, or are only partially developed. All along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad there is a section of country not very remote, which by means of branch roads, could pour a constant stream of agricultural resources into this main channel. These counties feel the need of a quick transportation for their produce. Their means of transportation are so slow and expensive, that the profits are materially diminished, if not wholly lost.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is the great central through route of North Carolina. It is the best officered and conducted road in the State, and is one of the leading routes in the South. It makes close connection with the most prominent through lines, leading to the Northern markets. Running through the richest section of the State it is yet destined to take a higher and more commanding position among the great thorough-fares of the Union.

The people of this section, in projecting new roads, should not lose sight of this great main channel, offering as it does superior advantages to any other route in North Carolina. If they desire to reap the benefits of a competition in trade and have the privilege of shipping to any point, which holds out the greatest inducements, let them build branch roads in connection with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The charter obtained for the Onslow Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was a move made in the right direction. Such a route would bring the people of Onslow into a direct communication with all the best markets. It would be a great feeder to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Let this Onslow Branch be continued, or a separate route be run from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad through the northern portion of New Hanover to Elizabethtown or some point in Bladen. There then would be two great feeders to the main channel.—These two branch roads would run through or near to some of the most productive land in North Carolina. No portion of the State, in an agricultural point of view, is more highly favored than the section bordering on the banks of New River, Black River and South River. And it would be greatly to the interest of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to encourage and materially aid all prospects which would tend to increase the prosperity of their road. The people, no doubt, if the matter were fairly presented to them, would subscribe land enough to justify the Railroad Corporation in taking the remainder of the stock.

I trust that the subject of branch roads may be agitated, and that the people will speak out and let it be known what they are willing to do in the furtherance of these enterprises. For this is the only mode of bringing Eastern North Carolina up to that high stand-point which it should occupy in the agricultural world.

A. K.

Taxes Repealed.

The new tax bill provides that from and after the first of October next all taxes imposed upon carriages, watches, piano-fortes, yachts, billiard tables and gold and silver plate shall cease, together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legacies and successions, passports and the gross receipts of railroad, insurance and other companies. After the first of May, 1871, the special or license tax now imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents, &c., will be discontinued, except that paid by distillers, brewers, cigar and tobacco manufacturers. The tax on sales also ceases after the 1st of next October, except that paid by stamps (broker's tax) together with the stamp duties on promissory notes for less amount than $100, such notes now requiring a five cent stamp. The two cent stamp upon receipts for money is abolished from October first, and the income tax of 2½ per cent. on all over $2000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871. The license tax due May first has already been paid in advance for the present year, hence persons will not be called upon again for that.

New Orleans received its first bales of new crop cotton July 28th. Last year the first bale was received August 3d.

A colored man teaches a mixed school at Columbus, Ga. He has thirty pupils, the eldest of whom is forty years of age.

"Cholera factories at the street corners" are complained of in New York, in the shape of green fruit displayed on stands.

DIED,

In Kenansville on the 3rd inst., at her son, Isaac B. Kelly Esqr's residence, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. ABBIE KELLY, relict of the late James Kelly, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The deceased was a pious lady of great amiability and was much esteemed by all who knew her. COM.

At Lisbon, in Sampson county, on July 22d, G. S. BRONSON, Esq. Mr. Bronson, though a native of New England, has been for more than twenty years a resident of this county; and, during the eventful history of the past ten years, he has been fully identified with the county of his adoption. As a business man he was prompt, energetic, and exact; but fair, and honorable. He has been more than ordinarily successful, and manifesting even a large share of public spirit, has contributed much to the interest of the county in which he lived. The death of a man of so vigorous and active a character, has created in his community a vacuum, which it will be hard to fill.

Mr. B., though not professedly a Christian, furnished often substantial testimonials of his interest in the Church; and in his last days gave evidence of hope of a glorious immortality, through our Lord Jesus Christ. M.

In this city on the 4th instant, MARY A., wife of Alex. Bryan, aged 35 years, 4 months and 5 days.

At Rocky Point, in New Hanover county, on the 30th of July, 1870, ELIZA JANE, daughter of James S. and Sarah T. Hines; aged nearly 7 years. Truly an amiable and interesting child.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

From the Newbern Times (Radical).

Gov. Holden and Col. Kirk.

The troubles in North Carolina have assumed a phase which renders an interpretation of their real character comparatively easy. At an earlier stage they suggested a contest between the local Executive and the enemies of law in limited portions of the State. They now exhibit the Governor as the enemy of law, and as the arbitrary unrestrained military ruler of a State in which civil authority should be supreme.

We are not unmindful of crimes that have thus far gone unpunished in certain localities in the State. There have been murders, robberies, and outrages in various forms, whose perpetrators have not been arrested, or, if arrested, have been dealt with too leniently by the local administrators of justice. Here and there the "Ku-Klux" have made their appearance, have committed some unlawful act, and have then easily escaped. If, however, on one hand there has been mischief, on the other there certainly has been exaggeration. The population of North Carolina are not wholly unknown; and they are known not to be either thieves or assassins or the aiders and abettors of robbery and murder. Among them, as among ourselves, crime may be organized and defiant; but after all the criminals are an insignificant minority, and for their presence or their acts the entire community ought not to be held responsible. The distinction which here is recognized as a matter of course has there been ignored. Entire communities have been arraigned for outrages committed by a few. The outrages themselves, have, in many instances, been magnified; in others, a political significance has been attached to incidents of the most ordinary nature. Injustice has thus been done to a people whose general respect for law is as well established as that of the people of Kansas, and whose depressed and embarrassed circumstances constitute a claim upon our generosity which should be felt even in political controversy.

Apart from all qualifying considerations, however, we have insisted that as against these criminals the law shall be enforced. If the every-day machinery of justice is insufficient for their detection, let its capacity be increased for the emergency.—But let the increase be regulated by the law, and be in all cases subject to its authority. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the State, or any part of it, is in a condition of anarchy, or that any necessity existed for the employment of extra-judicial measures. Governor Holden was passive quite long enough to prove that even in his judgment no extraordiary difficulty required his attention. If, then, the authors of outrages gradually acquired a certain daring, the result of temporary impunity, it is fair to assume that the Governor is in some degree responsible. It was competent for the Governor to strengthen the arm of justice, and to secure the arrest and punishment of known offenders, while retaining the moral support of the State and the country.

Gov. Holden has chosen another course, and one so flagrantly wrong that it is impossible to respect his motives, and at the same time credit him with a judgment befitting his position. We must conclude either that he is playing the part of a reckless partizan, and without regard to decency or right is preparing to control the State election on Thursday—or that, yielding to bad advisers, he forgets his duty to the people whose servant he is, to the State whose interests and honor he has sworn to protect, and to the law whose majesty is superior to even his pretensions. One or the other of these conclusions seems inevitable. How else shall we comprehend the hasty proclamation of martial law, the organization of motley troops—not the lawful militia—under the command of a Tennessee Colonel, the refusal to obey orders of regular Courts, the arrest of citizens without warrant and their detention without trial—and, finally, the declared purpose to try these prisoners by a military Court, with a man not far removed from an outlaw at its head?

It is not possible to watch without indignation the progress of the record which Gov. Holden is making for his own condemnation. The method he has adopted for organizing troops—the neglect of the constitutional provisions in this respect, and the departure from the non-partisan attitude becoming a matter at once so delicate and so momentous—may account for the aversion with which these troops are viewed by the people generally. They are a partisan force, under the direction of a Col. Kirk, whose antecedents are odious, and whose character and temper display the license, recklessness, and cruelty of an unbridled partisanship. This man Kirk Gov. Holden has invested with many of the powers of a military dictator in the counties that are unhappily subject to his sway. His will is warrant enough for the arrest of respectable citizens; he keeps them prisoners witout informing them of the cause of their arrest; he threatens to shoot officers of the law who may enter his camp with writs of *habeas corpus*; and on at least one well-attested occasion, he inflicted torture upon a prisoner. For these infamies, Gov. Holden is responsible. He asserts practically that the *habeas corpus* act is suspended, though the Chief-Justice decides that it is not; and he has so overawed another of the Judges that *his* Court shrinks from a contest in which the material power of the government is arrayed against the officers of justice and the moral power of the law. The whole spectacle is disgraceful to the Governor and humiliating to the country. For it shows that the Executive of a reconstructed State may usurp functions not contemplated by the Constitution under which he was elected, and may become the despotic master of a people whom he is supposed to serve.

It is unfortunate that the Governor, who has placed himself above the law, is nevertheless able to boast of the support of the Government of the United States. For what purpose are national troops sent into North Carolina? Infamous as Holden's orders are, infamous as the conduct of his minion, Kirk, has been, we have yet to hear of the first attempt at armed resistance to either. There is martial law without an insurrection—a great display of military force to crush insurgents have no visible existence. There is no conceivable use for the United States troops now in the State—unless it be to keep guard at the pools on Thursday in the interest of Holden. But are bayonets proper adjuncts of the ballot box, even in North Carolina? Can President Grant have properly studied the position in North Carolina when he allowed Holden to make United States soldiers the instruments of a cruel tyranny?

Rock county, Wisconsin, is overrun with titled individuals. The census taker reports having met twenty colonels in one day.

A photographer in Indianapolis, exposes delinquent customers by displaying their pictures upside down and labeled "Not paid for."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

Col. Bingham Released.

Col. Bingham, who was arrested a few days since by Kirk's men has been released. It is supposed that he was arrested as a witness. Col. B's release will be gratifying news to the friends of the Bingham School, which opens with flattering prospects, August 24th.

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Official and Otherwise

Latest reports from Raleigh intimate that "Rotating" Dick is vibrating.

Reports from Bladen and Columbus, unofficial, state that F. W. Foster has been appointed "EMBALMER" of the dead body of the Republican party. His intimate friends, however, have recommended him to the King of Prussia, as amputating Surgeon-in-Chief to his Majesty.

General Orders signed T. H. E. People, Commander-in-Chief, disband the Holden-Pearson-Kirk Militia, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly. It is supposed Kirk will return to Tennessee.

[By Special Telegraph.]

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8.

Dear Journal:

FOSTER ON THE SITUATION.

Phillips has been Shipped.
Dockery is Waddelled.
I am Curried.
Stanly is Gored.

P.

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Official and Otherwise.

We understand that the question was seriously debated at the Head Quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic for this State whether Pool, Holden and Abbott have made much by their military movement. It was referred to the next Legislature for decision.

It is doubted very much in official circles whether the various Radical Inspectors of Wilmington will have as much money to spend upon the next canvass. "Othello's occupation will be gone."

We are authorized to say that Radical Railroad Presidents will be expected to make their reports of bonds sold and money spent, to the people of North Carolina through their representatives in the General Assembly.

It is reported that Judge Tourgee will hereafter hold courts in all the counties of his District, and quit his political campaigns, or get excused from holding courts at all. In the latter event it is thought he will be retired upon less than half pay.

The War in Europe.

Military men, familiar with the history of former wars, have seen with surprise the slow movements of the French armies, so different from the usual celerity of that nation. Instead of assuming a vigorous offensive, as was expected after the declaration of war, the French have waited passively within their territory until their enemies have concentrated their forces.—Now, the French find themselves on the defensive; the war is carried into their own country, and if the last accounts are to be fully credited, they have suffered a serious defeat at both ends of their line.—Had the French armies pushed on ten or twelve days ago, there is but little doubt that the Prussians would have retreated to their defensive positions on the Rhine between Coblentz and Mayence. Strategically speaking, they are hardly excusable for not doing so. Politically speaking they are still less excusable, for if Napoleon wished to decide the possible hesitation of the South German States, the surest way was to strike the first blow instead of wasting time. Now, it is very probable that Bismarck's prediction may be accomplished; that if Napoleon did not cross the Rhine by the 21st of July he would never cross it at all. In war, "time is the best ally," as Jomini says; and in the present campaign the French have evidently lost much precious time.

It is clear that MacMahon was surprised at Wiessenburg. It was a blunder to leave Donay's division at such a distance from the main body, exposed to the attack of a vastly superior force (three Prussian corps). It would seem from the dispatches that MacMahon's army came up to its support too late, and probably in successive fragments; and, consequently, MacMahon was himself defeated.

It would, however, be rash to draw from this first battle any conclusion as to the results of the present campaign. It is not the first victory that determines the result, but the last. The French being defeated, it seems, at both ends of their line, are falling back in a concentric direction and have all the advantage of "interior lines" and of their strong fortresses, their magazines and their reserves. The Prussians, on the contrary, are getting further and further from their base, and will find themselves in a country where every man is a soldier and a foe. Under the sting of defeat, the French nation will rise like one man, perfectly frantic with patriotic rage, and should the Prussians be defeated in the heart of French territory, the defeat will be terrible and the retreat almost impossible.

Those wiseacres who are betting their money upon either army's being in Paris or Berlin in fifteen days, should remember the numerous drafts on Richmond at 90 days. The French have now upward of half a million of men to cover their capital, which is itself protected by gigantic fortifications. Should Napoleon lose two or three more great battles, it is more than probable that he may lose his throne also. But if the FRENCH REPUBLIC should then call upon her sons with the cry of 1792, "*La Patrie est en danger*," the tri colored flag may start once more upon its tour of Europe while thrones and dynasties go down crumbling in the dust before it.

Cape Fear Harbor.

We had the pleasure yesterday of calling upon General J. H. SIMPSON, U. S. A. Corps Engineers, at the Purcell House. General SIMPSON visits our city with a view to the improvement of our river and harbor under the recent appropriation of Congress for that purpose.

General SIMPSON is an office of much experience and reputation, and we feel confident that his investigations and labors will be for the best interests of navigation and economy to the United States. He proposes to visit the inlets as soon as the proper arrangements can be made.

The Legislature.

We don't think there is much doubt of a two-thirds Conservative majority in each branch of the Legislature. A few Senatorial Districts are still unheard from, but we are safe in the following calculations.

The Conservatives have undoubted elected Senators from the following Districts, to wit:

1st	District,	Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden — 2
3d	"	Beaufort and Hyde — 1
8th	"	Pitt — 1
9th	"	Nash and Wilson — 1
12th	"	Duplin and Onslow — 1
13th	"	Brunswick and New Hanover — 1
14th	"	Bladen and Columbus — 1
15th	"	Robeson — 1
16th	"	Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson — 2
17th	District,	Johnson — 1
22d	"	Orange — 1
23d	"	Chatham — 1
25th	"	Rockingham — 1
26th	"	Alamance and Guilford — 1
27th	"	Randolph and Montgomery — 1
28th	"	Richmond and Moore — 1
29th	"	Anson and Union — 1
30th	"	Mecklenburg — 1
31st	"	Cabarrus and Stanly — 1
32d	"	Davie and Rowan — 1
33d	"	Davidson — 1
34th	"	Forsythe and Stokes — 1
35th	"	Surry and Yadkin — 1
36th	"	Alexander and Iredell — 1
37th	"	Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln — 1
38th	"	Cleaveland, Polk and Rutherford — 1
39th	"	Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes — 1
40th	"	Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania — 1
41st	"	Burke, Caldwell and Watauga — 1
42d	"	Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey — 1
43d	"	Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon — 1

This gives the Conservatives thirty-three of the fifty Senators.

The Radicals have elected the following Senators, to wit:

4th	District,	Northampton — 1
5th	"	Bertie and Hertfort — 1
6th	"	Halifax — 1
7th	"	Edgecombe — 1
10th	"	Craven and Carteret — 2
11th	"	Jones and Lenoir — 1
13th	"	Brunswick and New Hanover — 1
18th	"	Greene and Wayne — 1
19th	"	Franklin and Wake — 2
20th	"	Warren — 1
26th	"	Alemance and Guilford — 1

This gives the Radicals thirteen Senators.

The Second District, Martin, Washington and Tyrrell, one Senator; the Twenty-first District, Granville and Person, two Senators; and the Twenty-fourth District, Caswell, one Senator, are in doubt. If the Conservatives elect either one of the four, it gives two-thirds of the whole.

In the House of Representatives we can count eighty Conservatives elected of the one hundred and twenty members. Thirty-six Radicals are elected, leaving four, viz: Caswell two, Mongomery one, and Washington one, in doubt.

This gives the Conservatives two-thirds of the House, should they elect no more, and should the member from Alamance, and doubtless the two from Caswell, elected by Kirk's bayonets, be admitted to seats, which we doubt. We also understand the seats of the two Franklin Radical members, elected by negro voters from Warren, will be contested.

If it requires the vote of the New Hanover Conservative Senator to make a two-thirds majority in the Senate what a victory have we indeed obtained in this county. And then, too, our Senator is one equal to the responsibilities which will devolve upon him.

Habeas Corpus.

The most humiliating fact connected with the recent *habeas corpus* trials in this State, is the offensive indignity with which Kirk treated all the writs served upon him by direction of the Chief Justice of the State, contrasted with the consideration with which he accedes to the orders of Judge Brooks. He seemed to appreciate the fact that the orders of one were the playthings of a "rude soldier," while those of the other bore authority even to the lawless marauder. One had "played out;" the other demanded consideration and consultation, *and will be obeyed*. Governor Holden may fret and fume through the columns of the Raleigh *Standard*, but his rage is impotent and ridiculous, and his threats are childish and silly. He cannot, if he would, inaugurate civil war. His orders to shed blood in defense of his lawlessness will not be obeyed, if he dare give them. The people declared for peace at the ballot-box, and peace they will have. If Judge Brooks orders the prisoners before him at Salisbury, they will be there. Colonel Kirk nor Governor Holden dare not order the firing of one single gun, and no gun will be fired if they do so order. Without arms the majesty of the law can and will be vindicated.

If Governor Holden is determined, however, to resist the mandates of the Judge, let him not sacrifice the ignorant tools whom Kirk has gotten together. Let him by all means delay the attack until General Abbott and John Pool, the authors of this hellish outrage, can be present and lead the resisting columns. They are the proper persons to breast the danger, and if they have a spark of manliness about them they will rush to the Governor's aid. He surely needs their council and will soon require their consolation. These are cheap and safe, and no doubt Holden is welcome to them. But then this resistance to the mandates of a Judge is quite another matter. We do not think in this emergency the Governor can depend upon his past friends.

We are not prepared to believe at this time that Judge Brooks is likely to be deterred from the performance of his duty by the brave words of the Governor. We shall see.

The Code Commission.

We regret, for many reasons, to have had to publish the fact, just previous to the election and immediately after his action in the *Habeas Corpus* affair that Governor Holden had appointed Chief Justice Pearson as a member of the Code Commission in place of Mr. Barringer resigned.

We regreted it first because it gave ground for the rumor already current of the very friendly relations existing between these two officials.

Secondly, because it was putting the State to an unnecessary expense which can illy be afforded.

Thirdly, because we dislike to see our Judges filling lucrative positions appointed under political and other influences not in keeping with the exalted and independant functions of their office.

Fourthly, because both Houses of the Legislature, by Radical votes, passed a bill to repeal the act organizing this Commission, but which failed of ratification, it is thought, by some person or persons surreptitiously taking it from the room of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

We believe that these reasons are sufficient, not only to have prevented the appointment and acceptance of Chief Justice Pearson to fill this vacancy, but to have compelled Governor Holden to have disbanded a Commission which his own partisans had condemned as useless and expensive. So intent, however, seems our Governor to reward his political friends, even at the expense of the credit of the State, that he takes advantage of the crime or neglect by which the repealing bill failed to become a law.

We are not surprised at Judge Tourgee pocketing all the money he can get out of the Treasury of North Carolina. He came to the State for that sole purpose. He has let neither truth nor honesty nor character stand between him and his object. He has gladly sacrificed what little of each he possessed to succeed. But then Judge Rodman is the other member of this Commission, and Chief-Justice Pearson has been tendered a position also upon it. Can they afford to follow in the foot-steps of Tourgee? We trow not. Have they not heard of the ratification of the repeal of this obnoxious Commission on Thursday last? It is well that our most exalted officials heed the voice of the people expressed through the ballot-box. Why not quit a position which has no moral existence? Why hang on to the flesh-pots until driven like hungry dogs from them.

The people have ordered and their servants must obey.

Columbus County—Our Victory—What Shall be Done With It.

FAIR BLUFF, Aug. 9, 1870.

Editors Journal: It is but just that this county should have credit for all it has done for the Conservative cause. While I admit that no one has any disposition or desire to detract from her merited praise, yet in order that her record be noted and all the benefits capable of being derived from our victory be secured, I propose through the columns of your able paper to give full publicity to those who in our country's hour of need rallied like men to her defence.

The voters of Columbus county fully appreciated the condition of the State, and, influenced by purely patriotic motives, ignored all preferences, prejudices and differences, and voted en masse to wrest from unworthy hands unlimited power, usurped for the advancement of partisan and personal aims at the sacrifice of all that North Carolinians hold dear.

After the victory comes the reward,—When our State is saved we then can have time to quibble over men, has been our motto, and under it we have been so far successful. Our actions tell we were in earnest. It might appear invidious to make distinctions where all have done their duty, but we hope no one can find room for that feeling if we but call attention to the township in this county wherein State ruin, Holden, Kirk and all that kindred abomination of infamy, Radicalism, has not a single friend. All honor to the noble voters of Williams township. May they live to see the full fruition of their initiatory act in the complete overthrow of Radicalism and the restoration of our dear old State to her merited position among her sisters. To colored voters of this county we can say they are far ahead of their friends elsewhere. They know their rights, and in spite of league oaths and incendiary intrigues of demagogues to array them against their interests and the interests of the State, they have acted upon principle, and have dared to prove that they are worthy of a freeman's right and know how to use it. They are too well educated in politics ever again to be deceived and deluded by carpet-baggers and adventurers. Work has been done, not to blind and mislead the ignorant, but to tell the plain truth which has been understood and its legitimate consequences secured, which was action in the right direction.

Those who have labored so earnestly and with so much honor to themselves, have their rewards, not in offices, but in seeing the true principle of government triumphant.

But, Mr. Editor, our work is not done, our taxes are too high, and will be so if we continue to support our present expensive form of State and county government.—The system may be good, but too expensive for a sparcely settled country to maintain.

Our School system is onerous—we have too many offices, State and county—salaries and fees are too high. Cannot we have a less expensive system, and secure more benefits than we now derive. I humbly think so. And if the time is not now at hand, whenever it comes (i. e.) whenever we are convinced that it would be to the advantage of the State) let us assure the colored people that their rights are sacred and we dare not touch a single one, but to protect and defend them, and they will by their votes, joined with ours, again make a report from old Columbus, louder and more significant than this. Then will be the time when both races can enjoy the benefits of their honest labor free from the ravages of merciless shylocks and greedy office seekers; then we will have a State government better adapted to the wants of North Carolinians, than the present importation from Massachusetts. Till then, I am yours.

SCOUT.

The Atlantic cables are reaping a rich harvest from the war in Europe, both the English and French lines have all they can do.

NORTH CAROLINA

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Old North State appears to have been too much reconstructed to answer radical ends. Governor Holden made a bold stroke to save the State to his party by raising the Ku-Klux phantom and declaring several strongly democratic counties in a state of insurrection; but even these desperate measures proved futile, and North Carolina has gone democratic by ten thousand majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely democratic, which secures the election of a democrat to the United States Senate in the place of Abbott, whose term expires with the present Congress. The radicals elect only two of the seven Congressmen. This crushing defeat of the republicans was most unexpected, as it was deemed certain before the election that they would carry at least four Congressional districts, and no fears were entertained concerning the Legislature. Unlooked for as was the result by the North Carolina republicans, still it is but the natural sequence of the maladministration of affairs in that State. The republicans placed too little consideration upon the white population, and sought almost exclusively the colored vote. At the South the white man is proverbially uncertain "and nigger is never sure," and the late election proves the North Carolina darkies are no exception to this rule. The white vote was fully cast and nearly solid for the democratic ticket, but the republicans appear to have been demoralized and failed to poll their entire vote. Governor Holden's administration is a decided failure; too much of the State legislation was for the benefit of a particular race, instead of the people, and in every department affairs had become so muddled that any change would be for the better. The republican party will do well to heed the lesson taught by the North Carolina election. Unless it speedily cuts loose from the narrow-minded, corrupt, fanatical leaders which have brought it to the verge of ruin other radical States will as unexpectedly wheel into the democratic line and that party again be in the ascendancy.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The returns from the North Carolina election are not all in, but are sufficiently full to indicate that the Democrats and Conservatives have carried the State by from five to fifteen thousand majority.—Both Houses of the Legislature also have been carried by decided majorities. Of the seven members of Congress to be chosen they have carried five and the Radicals two. The Conservative candidate for Attorney General has also been elected. The victory is the more important, inasmuch as the large majority in the State Legislature renders certain the choice of a Democratic Senator of the United States, in place of General Abbott, whose term is about to expire.

Some idea of the vast change that has taken place in North Carolina since the last election may be had from the fact that at the last election the Radicals had a majority of seventy-seven on joint ballot in the State Legislature, whereas now, it is believed, that the Conservatives will have a majority of two-thirds, or from one hundred and ten to one hundred and thirteen members of both Houses out of one hundred and sixty-nine—a gain of from fifty-four to fifty-seven. For once the ballot-box has triumphed over the schemes of fraud, and force, and cruelty, which were brought to bear upon the people of North Carolina. Holden and his satellites, instead of producing the requisite amount of intimidation, have roused to indignation even a large class of Union men who have hitherto voted with the Republican party, and have thus to their own discomfiture been the means of bringing good out of evil by provoking a peaceful, but most decided political revolution. "Kirk's lambs" will now be withdrawn, and it will be strange, indeed, if Kirk himself be not brought to the bar of justice for the cruelties he has practiced and for his contemptuous defiance of the process of the Courts. That the Legislature will refuse to make any appropriation for the payment of Holden's militia we may well believe, and it is quite possible that it may go one step further and bring in articles of impeachment against Holden himself. In any event, he has been rendered incapable of inflicting any further injury upon the people over whom he has tyrannized so long.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Result in North Carolina.

The election in North Carolina seems certainly to have resulted in a conservative triumph, and hardly any honest man will regret that such highhandedness as Gov. Holden has practiced has been signally rebuked by the people of that plundered State. A majority of the Legislature, and four at least out of seven Congressmen have been secured by the Conservatives. The Conservative candidate for Attorney General has also been elected by a handsome majority. The New York *Times* thus moralizes upon it:

"It seems certain that the anticipations of riot and bloodshed, which seem Gov. Holden's pretext for invoking the presence of Federal troops, were not realized. And it seems at least probable that, notwithstanding Holden's extraordinary efforts—we might almost say in consequence of these efforts—the gains have been on the side of the democracy. There is a possibility of managing election matters a little too much."

It is known in addition that capitalists and moneyed men generally were disgusted with the reckless manner in which the Legislature of the State trifled with the public credit by passing all sorts of corrupt railroad grants, &c., until the bonds fell to less than thirty cents (one class now selling at only twenty-four cents) on the dollar. The credit of the State before the war was very good. When we remember that the debt has been enormously increased since then, with little or nothing to show for it, a domestic revolution is hardly to be wondered at. It is ignorance and rascality that has been defeated. All this only shows the necessity of a constitutional prohibition of State aid to railways, &c. If new roads are really needed, capital can generally be found to build them.

From the Charleston News.

We congratulate the Conservative party of North Carolina upon their glorious victory. In spite of Holden's terrorism, and the insolent tyranny of his ruffian militia, the Conservatives of the old North State carry both houses of the Legislature by decisive majorities, and elect five, out of seven, members of Congress.

God grant that the Palmetto State may tell the same tale in October!

From the Savannah Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA REDEEMED.—We have heard nothing for many a day that gave us such unalloyed satisfaction as the thunder tones of condemnation of tyranny and tyrants that come up from "The Good Old North State." The cowardly tyrant, Holden, has been tried before the highest tribunal known to our institutions, and condemned as unworthy the place he holds, and a disgrace to free Republican government. Under our theory "the voice of the people is the voice of God," and now let the despot hear and obey. In a time of profound peace, with no unusual prevalence of crime, he has put portions of the State under the law of the sword, violated the liberties of the people, and set the judicial authorities at defiance. His pretexts are shamefully and criminally false, have been proved to be so by the most respectable and distinguished men of the State. His evidence of a contrary state of affairs has been procured by persecution and torture that would have disgraced the Dark Ages, the witnesses having been hung up by the neck or thumbs, in order to extort from them testimony which they knew to be false. His sole purpose has been to protract his own unholy and savage reign, and by acts of atrocity unexampled in American history, except by the military tyrants of the Federal government upon a defenseless people after they had laid down their arms, he hoped to terrify the people into submission. Had his own life paid the penalty of these outrages, the punishment would have been just and met a universal approval. But the villain has been spared—spared, we trust, to be made, in some other way, an example to deter from similar crimes in the future.

Our telegraphic reports indicate that the Conservatives have carried the Legislature by a large majority; we hope it is sufficient to give them complete power under the law of impeachment, and the merciless wretch will be driven from a station which he has thus disgraced. The men whom he has outraged should also hold him to a strict account before the criminal courts of the State. It should not be said of any man in this land of liberty that he is without the protection of law in time of peace. A criminal Executive, who violates the personal rights of the citizen, is as much responsible to the law as any one else. We can have no privileged class in this country, either in or out of office, to ride rough shod over the people. The highest as well as the lowest is responsible to the law, not excepting the public functionary who transcends the legitimate powers of his office and violates the law under the pretext of official authority. Holden has clearly been guilty of high treason, and should be either hung or condemned to imprisonment with hard labor for the remainder of his life.

From the Boston Post.

If ever the Post's cockeral had reason to crow loudly and lustily it was, assuredly, upon receiving the news from North Carolina. The Conservative victory there last week is one of the most brilliant and important ever bulletined. It was a gallant and successful marshalling of strength, a sort of masked battery, that held its fire until the right moment and then blazed all along the line, doing its work with a thoroughness that leaves the result entirely unequivocal. The record of triumphs is full. Congressional districts, United States Senator, Legislature, Attorney-Generalship—all are secured. Hardly a solitary vantage spot is shown as the fruit of the Holdenism which has defamed, outraged and humiliated the State. The torturing of citizens, the intimidation by means of negro troops, the annihilation of private rights, the money influence and appliances of every kind used to extort a different political sentiment have proved ineffectual. The bloody resistance so ardently desired was not manifested. Peace and safety, save the arbitrary and violent acts of the constituted authorities themselves, have been everywhere maintained. But there has not been inaction all this time. Conservatives fully understood the plan of proceeding and adhered to it, although making no outward demonstration that could possibly justify the oppressive Grant-Holden coercive measures. The day of election, however, found a force united, ready and demonstrative enough to more than satisfy their antagonists.

There is a Providence that overrules the most atrocious of the Radical designs to the country's salvation. They believed they had the "twist" on North Carolina this time. Holden, with his negro militia, Grant backing him with United States troops, the judiciary trampled under foot, and whole counties declared in a state of open rebellion; but the free people of the brave old State revolted at such crimes against liberty, and their vote overwhelmed those wicked machinations in ruin.—Holden and his supporters are indignantly repudiated. The whole plot is blown to the moon. Negro equality is declared not to be negro supremacy. The triumph is reassuring, because it indicates with truth the real temper of the Southern people and reveals their intentions. It has proved them patient, and even silent, under the grossest outrages ever put upon freemen. They saw that protest was unavailing, when but a single Northern journal of the ruling party in Congress raised its voice against the indignity. But they trusted to the final supremacy of justice and truth, and they are not disappointed. If there is any revolt at all in North Carolina, it is Holden that conducts it, with Kirk for this lieutenant.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A WARNING, SURE ENOUGH.

The Washington Chronicle derives a "lesson" from the Radical defeat in North Carolina, which it thinks "ought to be a warning" to its party, an opinion with which most people will agree, though not in the sense indicated by the Chronicle. It compliments Governor Holden and his friends for "fighting a brave battle," which it is possible may mean fighting against great odds, a fact which would seem to be demonstrated by the heavy Conservative majorities that were developed at the polls. It may be a recognized principle of the Chronicle's party tactics to fight battles against political majorities with muskets, torture and a reign of terror generally, and to persist in such a course of proceding in this enlightened age and country may evince a degree of moral pluck, but does not seem altogether republican. The Chronicle says, and italicises the statement, "we have lost North Carolina alone because the Republicans there have not been cordially united."—It is to the credit of the Republicans that they could not unite upon such a platform as that inaugurated by Governor Holden; a gallows platform; a platform of brute force and despotism in which whole counties of North Carolina were pronounced in insurrection, martial law established, unoffending citizens arrested and imprisoned, and habeas corpus suspended for no sufficient reason that is apparent, unless it be that an important election was at hand.—There is certainly a "lesson" in the want of union among the Republicans of North Carolina under such circumstances which the leaders of reckless Radicalism may study to advantage. It is that such proceedings as those of Governor Holden are revolting to the moral sense of conscientious men of all parties, and that they are inexpedient as well as wrong; for while they are disgusting to good men on one side, they do not terrify a brave people on the other, but, on the contrary, inspire them to a more energetic though peaceful maintenance of their political opinions and their rights as citizens. Any party which in this country and age expects to remain united, must not employ physical force to perpetuate political domination.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The plot to terrorize North Carolina has miscarried. Not all Governor Holden's militia—kept on a war footing it is said, at a cost of $100,000 a month—nor the United States regulars kindly loaned to him by President Grant, has served the base purpose intended. In parts of the State where the troops were strongest the radicals may not have lost ground, but in other portions where bayonets did not glisten so formidably about the polls the meagre accounts thus far received indicate decided Conservative gains. We beg to say to Governor Holden and President Grant that they are behind the age and in the wrong part of the world to carry out the scheme contemplated by the one and abetted by the other. Tired of fighting and desirous of buying peace on almost any terms, there are people in North Carolina who may be cowed by a display of cold steel; and had Governor Holden possessed an army of a hundred thousand men, distributed all over the State, we might have had a different result to record. But what might have been locally gained for radicalism in the old North State would have been more than lost in other States, whose citizens have been looking on at the Holden outrages and feeling their gorge rise within them at the spectacle. As the case now stands, radicalism has lost by its abuse of power in North Carolina, and elsewhere, too, it has inflicted upon itself a serious injury. If the Conservatives have made the gains reported against such odds, we may be sure that men of the same party in other Southern States will take heart and do equally well at *their* next elections; while all through the North the opposition will derive courage and strength from the North Carolina victory. Happily for humanity, the struggle in North Carolina, owing to the pacific disposition of the Conservatives, passed off with little or no bloodshed. But it will not be safe for the radical governors of other States to repeat the dangerous experiment of Holden; and we cannot believe that President Grant will blunder into a second disastrous exhibition of his partisan feelings in the same way.

And now a word to the North Carolina conservatives if they have elected a majority of the Legislature or of Congressmen or of both. Their triumph will be a great one, but they should wear their honors meekly. They should take great pains by their demeanor to refute radical assertions of their unkindness to the negroes and their generally lawless conduct. Such allegations will continue to be made against whatever they may do; but if not substantiated by facts, as they have not been hitherto, they will not be believed by persons capable of reading newspapers and learning the truth for themselves. If in any corner of the State there is a gang of men calling themselves the Ku-Klux Klan, of which we have doubts, the conservatives should suppress it at all hazards. Everywhere they should appear as the friends of law and order, as contrasted with the lawlessness and anarchy which Governor Holden has encouraged. If there are negroes voting with the Radicals; there are also negroes voting with the Conservatives; and it is clearly for the interest of the latter party to win over colored adherents from the ranks of its opponents by every measure of kindness and conciliation. Not the negroes, but the Radical white carpet-baggers are chiefly to blame for the North Carolina outrages. It is only upon the carpet-baggers that punishment should be inflicted, and that not violently, but by depriving them, by the legitimate exercise of party power, of all share in the spoils of the local government, which is all they are after. They should be brought to a better mind or frozen out of the State, and driven elsewhere, to be kept constantly moving by other peaceful risings of the people in their majesty, until they give up their peculiar vocation.

Calmness, and moderation after victory—if the Conservatives have gained it—will be of incalculable advantage to the cause of political reformation throughout the whole country.

THE ladies of Weldon are to hold a Fair at an early day, to aid in building a Methdist Episcopal Church at that place.

The Old North State whisky distillery near Charlotte, is again under way, and working up a large amount of corn into spirits.

Rev. Wm. Burnt, of Davie county, N. C., and a graduate of the same Seminary will be pastor of the Fayetteville Baptist Church.

Rev. W. A. Lindsay, of Va., who recently graduated at the Theological Seminary of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the care of the Baptist Church at Wilson, N. C.

Mr. B. F. Briggs, late proprietor of the Ocean House, at Portsmouth, Va., will give up that business for the purpose of entering upon his duties as Sheriff of Wilson county, to which position he has just been elected.

THE following is the revised list of money order offices in this State: Ashville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Concord, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Goldsboro', Greensboro, Hillsboro, Kenansville, Louisburg, Morganton, New Bern, Pittsborough, Plymouth, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, Statesville, Tarborough, Trinity College, Warrenton, Washington, Weldon, Wilmington.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.—On last Friday evening, Mr. H. C. Reed, a citizen of Raleigh, was suddenly confronted, in his own house, by J. W. Holden and Stephen A. Douglas, who demanded of him certain statements in writing relative to the recent hanging of Wm. Patton, in Alamance county. Part of these Mr. Reed was willing to give but to others he objected. Douglass then drew a pistol on him and swore that he would shoot him if he did not sign the statement. Reed refused and Douglass persisted with many oaths in the presence of Mrs. Reed, who had entered the room. He finally, however, desisted when the spirited lady threatened to send for aid to have him arrested. The two gallant gentlemen have been bound over in $1,000 each for trial.

Hon. Josiah Turner, of the *Sentinel*, while a prisoner in Holden's Bastille at Yanceyville, is not forgotten by his friends. The *Sentinel* says that a fund is now being raised for the purchase of a valuable present, and in the same article it acknowledges the receipt of an invitation from the proprietors for Mr. Turner to spend a month at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

LAWLESS OUTRAGE.—Mr. Turner, the editor of this paper, having been seized by surprise and borne off to prison, we have not, until very recently, been informed of the circumstances of outrage and indignity to his household, which ensued after his arrest.

We learn on undoubted authority, that after surrounding and capturing him when alone near the Railroad station, a band of armed men went to his dwelling, half a mile distant, outside of the town of Hillsboro', and there hunted through every room in the house, without warrant, taking several pieces of firearms, including the shot guns of his little boys, and bore them away with them, whether as trophies of victory to be sent to Holden, or for some other use, we are not informed.

Sentinel.

Wilkes's Spirit of the Times argues that the Nathan murder was committed by one of those criminal peripatetics called "sneak thieves."

In New York the bartenders have organized a mutual benefit association.

Col. E. Kirby Smith is the chancellor of the University of Nashville, Tenn.

THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Savannah Republican, of Thursday, publishes a full report of the trial, in the Superior Court, of the case of McDowell & Callahan vs. the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company. As these gentlemen are well known in this city, as former residents, we publish for the information of their friends, the following condensation: Judge Schley instructed the jury (1,) that if all the parties to the contract were not joined in the suit against the defendant, the plaintiffs could not recover in this form of action; (2,) that the plaintiffs could not recover under the mechanics' lien act, unless they had complied with all the prerequisites; (3,) that the contract was entire, the plaintiffs having agreed, for the sum of $475,000 in bonds, to construct the road; (4,) that if the road was not completed within the contract time, and the failure was the fault of the plaintiffs and not owing to Providential causes or the hindrance of the defendant, the effect of such failure was to work a forfeiture of the penalty of $25,000 in bonds. The jury, after a lengthy deliberation, failed to agree upon a verdict, and was discharged.

GENERAL ALFRED DOCKERY—WE INTERVIEW HIM.—Learning that the Spartan General had arrived in the city, Monday afternoon, by the W., C. & R. R. R. train, we hastened to "interview" him. We found him stopping at the Purcell House and, in reply to a request for an interview sent to his room, the General kindly met us in the Reading Room. Replies to various inquiries propounded by us were substantially as follows:

I am satisfied that Holden has been the cause of Col. Dockery's defeat, as well as of the entire party in the State. It is to him that the Democrats owe their success, and when they are portioning out the rewards, Holden should not be forgotten.

[We assured the General that the Conservatives did, indeed, owe Holden much, and that he would not be forgotten by them.]

I saw, a month ago, to what we were tending, and I have urged a different course. Col. Dockery and the Republican people of my section are, and have been from the first, opposed to Holden's suicidal policy of calling Kirk and his troops to their work in this State. It has defeated Col. Dockery; without it he would have received an overwhelming majority.

Moore would have given the 300 majority to Col. Dockery, instead of to Col. Waddell, if Holden had let her alone. Instead of that he must send a squad of troops there under command of Miller, when there was not even the shadow of a pretext for it, as Miller assured a friend of mine that he had no instructions whatever to arrest any one. This was all bad enough, but it was made worse when Miller, on the very eve of the election, turned the old Sheriff out of this office, and placed his books and papers in the hands of another party. This was the cause of the revolution in Moore, and it turned the people crazy.

Yes, sir! Col. Dockery could beat Col. Waddell two to one were the election to take place two weeks from this time. As you say, he will have an opportunity for trying it over again in two years from this time. Or, should he desire it, he may not have to wait so long.

New Hanover, it is true, polled a greatly reduced Republican majority, but this fact would have been as nothing had Holden kept his troops away from this District and not inflamed the people against the Republican candidates. Holden has defeated Col. Dockery and the Democrats should vote their thanks to him.

Yes, it is true that New Hanover has fallen off very heavily in the vote for Col. Dockery, but I do not think the reasons why she has done so at all apposite to the present conversation and it will therefore do no good for me to speak of it.

The North Carolina Election.

If we may believe the cheering news which the telegraph brings us to-day from North Carolina, President Grant has "filed his soul" in vain with the machinations of a Holden and the brutalities of a Kirk. In spite of the lawless terrorism suffered to run riot in that noble old commonwealth, the plans of the Radicals at Raleigh, acting in concert with their employers at Washington, for keeping the State misrepresented, and its voice made a lie in the Federal councils, have come to naught. It is reported, and with apparent authority, that the Conservatives have elected not only five out of the seven members to Congress to whom the State is entitled, but such a decisive majority on joint ballot of the the State Legislature as will secure the return of a Conservative to the Senate of the United States next winter. This result; if it be even approximatively achieved, will reflect the highest possible honor on the courage, the self-command, and the intelligence of North Carolina. It will intensify, also, the indignation of good men everywhere that a people so quietly determined to right without a blow at the ballot-box wrongs which in many lands and in all ages have driven men into bloody revolution, should be insulted by the persistent denial to them of any real control over their State authorities.

Whether even two such persons as alone would have accepted a Radical nomination to Congress in circumstances so subversive of all the principles of freedom as those in which this election has just been held, shall be permitted to occupy seats in the Federal Legislature, is a question which ought to be raised when these men make their appearance at Washington. If the Democracy of the nation, as we doubt not they will, do their duty manfully at the polls in the coming elections, the question could hardly be raised in vain. If anything ought to vitiate the return of a man claiming to represent a free people, it should be proof that he has been chosen under loaded batteries turned upon voters, and within sight of the tortures inflicted by an irresponsible military officer upon his political opponents.—*N. Y. World.*

Intelligence from North Carolina, in regard to Thursday's election, is still meagre and inconclusive. It seems certain that the anticipations of riot and bloodshed, which were Gov. Holden's pretext for invoking the presence of Federal troops, were not realized. And it seems at least probable that, notwithstanding Holden's extraordinary efforts,—we might almost say, in consequence of those efforts,—the gains have been on the side of the Democracy. There is a possibility of managing election matters a little too much.

N. Y. Times [Rad.]

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

The West to the East sends Greeting—Enormous Majorities for Harper and Shober.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 8.

We have no official returns and cannot give names and figures. Every county west of Salisbury voted Conservative except Rutherford, and perhaps Burke.

Harper's majority will be 2,500, and Shober's nearly 4,000.

The Radicals have met with a Waterloo defeat in the West.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Further from the Third Congressional District.

[The following is the latest additional news from the election in the Third Congressional District :]

"Waddell's majority in Moore about 400—a gain of some 700."

"Cumberland gives a Conservative majority of 120—gain for Waddell on Presidential vote of 40."

SAMPSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM SAMPSON?

God Bless Her!

A friend from Clinton sends us the official vote of Sampson as follows:

	WADDELL.	DOCKERY.
Attorney-General—Shipp	1397,	Phillips 945,—majority 452.
Congress—Waddell	1382,	Dockery 995,—majority 387.
Senate—Troy	1425,	Ward, Rad., 1053,—majority 372.
Murphy	1394,	Potter, Rad., 870,—majority 524.
Sheriff—A. S. Powell	1009,	Robinson 1378,—majority 369.

It is reported that 65 of Kirk's men are strolling in pairs through Sampson county.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Col. Waddell's Election Certain—Majority Six Hundred.

The following are the majorities in this District :

	WADDELL.	DOCKERY.
New Hanover,		440
Sampson,	387	
Columbus,	419	
Brunswick,		21
Bladen,		150
Robeson,	40	
Richmond,		358
Anson,	39	
Harnett,	297	
Cumberland,	75 (unofficial.)	
Moore,	301 "	
Montgomery,	10 "	
	1568	969

There is one precinct to be heard from in Montgomery, but it will not vary Col. Waddell's majority much from the present figure.

GOOD NEWS.

Ledbetter, Conservative, is elected Senator in the Richmond and Moore Senatorial District by 22 votes.

RICHMOND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 863; Phillips, 1,162. Majority 299.

Congress—Waddell, 837; Dockery, 1,195. Majority 358.

Senate—Ledbetter, 863; Long, 1,163. Majority 300.

House—McRae, 878; Fletcher, 1,109. Majority 231.

Grant's majority was 446.

UNION COUNTY.

A friend writes from Monroe that the Conservative majorities in Union are as follows :

Shipp, 156; Shober, 176; Dargen, (for Senate) 155; McCauley (for House) 160.

The whole Conservative county ticket is elected except for Sheriff. Harty, Radical, is elected by 210 majority.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

In publishing the official vote of this county, we inadvertently omitted to give B. D. Morrill, eight votes for the Senate at Northwest township.

COLUMBUS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 937; Phillips, 487. Majority 450.

Congress—Waddell, 931; Dockery, 512. Majority 419.

Senate—Currie 953; Foster, 469. Majority 484.

House—Gore, 911; Stanly, 515. Majority 396.

The whole County Conservative ticket is elected.

Williams Township gives a Conservative vote of 176; Radical 000.

BLADEN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 1,115; Phillips, 1,223. Majority 108.

Congress—Waddell, 1,091; Dockery, 1,241. Majority 150.

Senate—Currie, 1,139. Foster, 1,179. Majority 40.

House—Lyon, 1,093; Fisher, 1,209. Majority, 116.

Sheriff—R. P. Melvin, 1,130; Eldridge, 1,193. Majority 63.

Register—J. T. Melvin, 1,092; Singletary, 1,233. Majority 151.

Four Radical and one Conservative (J. A. Edwards) Commissioners are elected.

ROBESON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 1,685; Phillips, 1,623. Majority 62.

Congress—Waddell, 1,672; Dockery, 1,632. Majority 40.

Senate—Norment, 1,705; Hays, 1,603. Majority 102.

House—McNeill, 1,690; Proctor, 1,632. Majority 58.—Regan, 1,669; Sinclair, 1,588. Majority 81.

DUPLIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 1,505; Phillips, 952. Majority 553.

Forty-first Congress—O'Hagan, 1,503; Dixon, 949. Majority 554.

Forty-second Congress—Humphrey, 1,500; Thomas, 950. Majority 550.

Senate—Allen, 1,483; Sellars, 385. Majority 1,098.

House—Sandford, 1,488; McCullough, 905. Majority 583.—Armstrong, 1,446; Sellars, 552. Majority 904.

The entire Conservative county ticket is elected.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Official Majorities.

The counties are all heard from and foot up the following :

	WADDELL.	DOCKERY.
New Hanover,		440
Sampson,	387	
Columbus,	419	
Brunswick,		21
Bladen,		150
Robeson,	40	
Richmond,		358
Anson,	39	
Harnett,	297	
Cumberland,	29	
Moore,	294	
Montgomery,		198
	1,505	1,167
	1,167	
Waddell's Majority,	338.	

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We congratulate you upon the complete and noble victory which you have just won at the ballot box. A victory of truth, justice, liberty and law, over corruption and high handed usurpation and tyranny. Let us enjoy our triumph with the same dignity and moderation which characterized us as a people, before and during the excitement of the election.

It was the policy of some of the leaders of our opponents, to drive us into violent resistance, and efforts were made to do so by repeated instances of lawlessness and oppression. But thanks to the good sense of our people, they failed, signally failed, in their wicked purposes, and the whole American people now see too plainly to be misled in the future, that the military movement set on foot here, was gotten up upon false pretences by desperate men, for the purpose of carrying the election and keeping themselves in power.

Seeing the rising indignation of the honest people of the State, suffering as they were from all the ills arising from a wasteful and corrupt administration of the State government, and that all was lost to them, unless something could be done to avert popular condemnation, they deliberately planned and attempted to execute the desperate scheme of military violence which the country has seen enacted, in the hope and with the expectation that the people, alarmed, overawed and helpless, would tamely yield their rights and allow the election to go by default. The result has shown how much they were mistaken in the character of the people of North Carolina.

We very well know, fellow citizens, that this is not a mere party triumph—true it is, the victory has been won in the name of our party. But let us not forget that it is a victory due in a great degree to the uprising of honest and Conservative men of all parties. The election returns show that thousands, who in the former elections voted with the Radical party, have come to our aid and helped us to win the signal triumph which now gladdens our hearts. Even the colored race, controlled as it hitherto has been by evil counsels and gross misrepresentations of our motives and purposes as to them, in many portions of the State, in very considerable numbers, broke away from the trammels in which they were bound and materially aided in swelling our majorities.

To the colored people we say, fear nothing.—We pledged ourselves in the last Legislative address issued in March last, that all their rights under the constitution and laws of the country in case of our success, would be alike respected and protected with those of white citizens. Time will show that these pledges will be faithfully redeemed. We know that efforts will still be made to alarm, delude and mislead them, for without their aid the faction that has just been defeated, will hereafter be powerless. The interests of the white and colored races in North Carolina are the same and what injures one will surely and inevitably result in injury to the other. Let there then be no strife between them. Let each respect the rights of the other and peace and harmony will prevail.

The Governor of the State, as you are aware, has assumed to himself the right, at his will, to have arrested any citizen of the State, and to detain him at his pleasure, although the highest judicial officer of the State has decided that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, secured by the Constitution of the State, cannot be and is not suspended. Nevertheless, the Governor has refused obedience to such writs when issued by the Chief Justice. The guilt or innocence of the parties held in arrest has nothing to do with this matter. A great question of civil liberty is involved, and no free people or a people fit to be free will ever consent to yield it. Let the parties seized and held in custody be turned over to the civil authorities. If innocent, let them be discharged; if guilty of any violation of law, let them be lawfully tried and punished.

Fortunately, while the Chief Justice of the State has declared himself powerless to have the law practically enforced, there is full protection given to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the United States, in such cases, and we are gratified to inform you that Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, has issued writs of *habeas corpus* in the name of the United States, ordering the parties held in custody to be brought before him, in order that the cause of their seizure and detention may be enquired into and relief be granted if they should be entitled to it.

Will the Governor have these writs obeyed? We hope so. But there are rumors abroad that he will not. A few days at the utmost will determine. This, however, we can safely say, that if he refuses obedience to the writs he will only plunge deeper into difficulties.

The law of the land, in every well regulated system of government, must be obeyed. He who contemns its commands may, for a time, evade the consequences, but in the end he will surely be held to strict account, whether he sits in high places or is found in the humblest walks of life. None is so high as to be above the law and none so low that it cannot reach him.

Our earnest wish is, and we are sure that it is the wish of the great mass of our people that peace, good order and obedience to the laws of the land may prevail in every part of the State.

We have just elected a Legislature, a large majority of which is composed of men of character and intelligence. We can now look forward with confident hope that the State government hereafter, entrusted to honest and capable hands, will prove a blessing and not a curse to our people, as it has been during the present State administration.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Chairman.
A. S. MERRIMON,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
J. Q. DECARTERET,
JAS. H. MOORE,
CHAS. M. BUSBEE,
JAS. J. LITCHFORD,
Democratic Conservative Central Ex. Com.

The Arrest of Mr. Turner.

The telegraph has already informed our readers of the arrest of Josiah Turner, Jr., the editor of the Raleigh Sentinel. The Sentinel says :

No cause for the arrest has been assigned, indeed, none exists. The arrest has been made with a two fold view. One to gratify the malignity and vulgar vanity of an upstart, who is Governor of the State by accident, and the other, to suppress the voice of this press in its exposition and denunciation of the crimes and outrages of Holden and his co-conspirators against public and private liberty. This is intended as a blow at Mr. Turner, personally, because Holden hates and fears him, and at public liberty, by putting down their press.

We tell Mr. Holden he is shouldering a load he will find it tolerably hard to carry, and unless we mistake the measure of Mr. Turner, he will sue Mr. Holden according to law, unless he is assassinated, which is not improbable. In that event, he will leave behind him friends who will vindicate his memory and the rights of his family—rest assured of that Mr. Holden.

Another thing you may undestand, you can't stop this press—it intends, at all hazards to expose your crimes and outrages and hold you up to the scorn and contempt of an outraged people.

The Standard says it is not because of any attack made on Governor Holden, or on any of the Governor's friends, that this arrest has been made, but because J. Turner is a Ku-Klux.

Other Ku-Klux leaders, however prominent they may be in this State, may henceforth prepare for the same fate. The unerring finger of justice is pointed at them. And they will be arrested as "conscious traitors," and if convicted, hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Russia has over half a million of needle guns.

Cotton in North Alabama has been injured by rain.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Brooks after Kirk—The Law to be Vindicated—The Great Conservative Victory—Arrest of Mr. Turner.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.

Hon. George W. Brooks, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina, has issued writs of *habeas corpus* for all citizens now held by Kirk under order of Governor Holden, to appear before him at Salisbury, where he opens Court to-morrow. The United States Marshal leaves to-night to serve the writs.

The State has gone Democratic by a large majority, and from all appearance, the Democrats have a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats also have elected five out of the seven Congressmen.

Josiah Turner, Editor of the Raliegh *Sentinel*, was arrested at his house, in Hillsboro', Orange county, (which county has never been declared in a state of insurrection) by a detachment of Holden's militia from Alamance county. All parties agree that there was not a shadow of authority for such a proceedings.

The Election—Holden and Douglas Bound Over—Let us Have Peace.

RALEIGH, August 8.

No election returns to-day, but all agree that the State has gone Democractic largely.

J. W. Holden, editor of the Standard, and Stephen A. Douglas, Holden's Acting Adjutant General, were boundoverin a bond of one thousand dollars for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court of this county, for committing an assault upon a Mr. Reed.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Great Battle—Prussian Victorious.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.

The French have been defeated along the entire line in the two days fighting, and are in retreat on Metz and concentrating for the defense of Paris. Their losses are immense. MacMahon was beaten on the right and Frossard on the left. The Prussians captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns and six Mitrailleuses from MacMahon.

PARIS, August 7.

The French Officiel reports reverses on both wings. Paris is tumultuous. The people are maddened at defeat.

BERLIN, August 8.

General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Von Goehen and the French force under General Frassard :

The fight was opened on our side by the fourteenth division which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forback, lasting until night. The Heights of Spiechelen was carried at the point of the bayonet and the enemy thrown back on Forback. In the meanwhile our fifteenth division had advanced from Voeklingen and taken Rossel, Rached and Forback at nightfall. When the broken divisions of the French army were being driven upon that point, their baggage and camp equippage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Prussians claim that they will have eight hundred thousand men on the theatre of war by this evening.

The rumors of the purchase by Prussia of Steven's battery is discredited here.

The Journal Officiel of Paris denies the loss of any cannon or Eagles at Wiessemburg.

Advices from Rome state that the French disasters has caused a profound terror there, and that the Pope has asked Engenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians, who are now organizing for an attack on the Papal Dominions and authority.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

A special to the N. Y. Times, I learn, on the very best authority, state that Italy sends 55,000 troops this week to the aid of France, and it is believed in official quarters that Austria will also send a contingent at once.

In the battle of Hognena, on the 6th, General Colson, Gen. MacMahon's Chief of Staff, was killed by his side. Gen. Raoult is missing.

METZ, Aug. 7.

The French are preparing for a vigorous defense.

The War in Europe.

Foreign Summary.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The London Times says: "It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, which is attributable to the random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction, which have probably brought calamity to the national arms. The Emperor is now bound to accept a battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces, and restoring *esprit* to his defeated army, and this while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England, in the character of a mediator."

The Orleans Princes are prodigal of their money in relieving the wounded of the French army.

Ships still enter the Elbe and Wesser, nothwithstanding the blockade.

A French ram is cruising off Dover.

The pleasure travel continues in Switzerland despite the excitement which the war occasions.

The increase of bank notes had a favorable effect on the grain market, by purging it of speculative operators on borrowed capital.

Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with profound sorrow.

The Prussian forces now menace Metz and St. Avold.

General MacMahon continues to retreat toward Nancy.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, and Dresden, Brest and other cities.

The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

It is stated privately the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that Doctors Nelaton and Ricord have gone to attend him.

The British foreign office has imperative demands from Prussia that England shall stop shipments of coal to France, or abandon the pretence of neutrality.

It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The remainder of Garde Nationals is to be incorporated with the Garde Mobile. The two corps will be organized in a single body at once.

The Journal Officiel says: The relation of France with other powers is satisfactory, and late events have developed rather than weakened this feeling.

LATER.

The Prince Imperial has arrived with the Emperor's confidential agent, and Empress Eugenie's jewels.

The Queen delivered her address to Parliament to-day, in which she recommends neutrality on the part of England in the struggle now going on between France and Prussia

PARIS, Aug. 10.

After the session of the Corps Legislatif las evening, the deputies were unable to pass the *Pont Concorde*, because of the great crowd on the *Place de la Concorde*.

Ollivier has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying his official palace.

Deputy Keratey proposes the calling out, under arms and ready to take the field at a moment's notice, of all unmarried men of the military classes of 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force.

Saturday's disaster is attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity. The Prussian advance was obstructed by the villages being filled with French wounded. The French losses exceed all estimates. The Prussians took multitudes of prisoners.

The rumors of naval battles are false.

The French continue concentrating on the road to Paris and all that region, in a state of seige.

It is said that after the battle of the 6th inst., the French abandoned their works in the greatest confusion. An ineffectual effort was made to check the Prussian advance at Neederbrun which place was taken by the Bavarians. The French continued to retreat towards Bitsche.

The Wirtemburg cavalry are picking up scores of prisoners. The line of retreat was covered with dead and wounded. The Prussians entered Haganan early on the march and soon occupied Forbach and Saargemund.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says: on the 21st of July the French Consulate at Canton was attaked by a rabble and the Consul was compelled to seek protection under the British flag.—Foreigners generally are threatened.

It is rumored that the Prince Imperial will be at the French Embassy to-morrow. Other reports assert that he is already here.

The Princess Clotilde and children have returned from Mendon to Paris

All the correspondents of the Paris journals, for whose safety fears were entertained, have arrived from the frontier, excepting M. DeKalton, of the Gaulois, who is still missing.

The Senate will re-assemble to day at 9 o'clock A. M., to vote on the proposition made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif, and will discuss the plans for the safety of the State.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	30 @	32	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 25 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	18 @	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	15 @	17½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	18	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	30 @	31	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	28 @	30	
Double Ane'r	32 @	33	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Shooting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ lb	1 80 @	2 00	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	11 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross,	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 50 @	10 50	
Superfine	6 75 @	7 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
Ex. Super	7 00 @	7 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 25 @	1 40	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	1 25	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 75	
Carolina	7 @	9	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 40	
Northern	75 @	1 00	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	100 00 @	120 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 20	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls.	43 @	45	
Sugar house	25 @	28	
do bbls.	28 @	32	
Syrup, bbls.	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 30	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 30	
Hard	0 00 @	1 20	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 90	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 00	
Pitch, City	0 70 @	1 90	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 00	
do No. 1..2	50 @	3 50	
do No. 2 .1	40 @	1 75	
do No. 3.	0 00 @	1 50	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	35½	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 25 @	5 50	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 50	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 30 @	1 50	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	21 @	22	
Middlings	20 @	21	
Shoulders	18 @	19	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon (Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	19½ @	20	
Shoulders	17½ @	18	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'n	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'n	35 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00 @	33 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	28 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	13½	
C	13½ @	14	
B	14 @	14½	
A	00 @	15	
Crushed	15½ @	16	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	0 @	10	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	0 00 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	11 00 @	11 00	
Mill, prime	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, ℔ lb	10 @	0 11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 11, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Ruled without change in price up to Monday, when there was an advance of 5 cents on soft. The market ruled at this advance up to the close of Wednesday's business, and all received found ready sale. To-day (Thursday) the above advance was lost, and sales were made at $2 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard—closing with a fair demand at these figures. Receipts continue light, and are barely sufficient for distillers' purposes. The week's sales are as follows :

	Bbls.	Virgin. & Yellow Dip.	Hard
Friday	79	$2 25	$1 20
Saturday	189	2 25	1 20
Monday	70	2 30	1 20
Tuesday	550	2 30	1 20
Wednesday	350	2 30	1 20
Thursday	500	2 25	1 20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In the earlier part of the week the market for this article ruled with more firmness, and up to Tuesday the price had advanced ¼ cent, all offering being readily taken at 36 cents for Southern. On Wednesday, however, the market opened at decline of ¼ cent, sales being made at 35½ cents, at which it closes firm, with a fair enquiry and little or no stock in factors' hands. We quote sales as follows :

Friday	67	casks at	35½	cents ℔ gallon.
Do	208	"	36	" " "
Do	20	"	36½*	" " "
Saturday	100	"	35½	" " "
Do	130	"	36	" " "
Do	15	"	36½*	" " "
Monday	471	"	36	" " "
Do	52	"	36½*	" " "
Tuesday	212	"	36	" " "
Wednesday	207	"	35½	" " "
Do	183	"	36½*	" " "
Thursday	43	"	35½	" " "
Do	12	"	36½*	" " "

*N. Y. Packages.

ROSIN—During the week just ended there has been a better feeling in the market for all grades, though we have no quotable change to make on former quotations. There has been a fair enquiry throughout the week, more especially for the lower grades, but in consequence of the want of stock the transactions have been limited. The receipts both by river and rail are quite small, and the stock offering is unusually light—the market closing firm at quotations given below. The sales are as follows : Friday, 100 bbls. at $3 75 for Pale, and $4 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 420 bbls. at $1 45@$1 60 for No. 2, and $2 75 for No. 1; Monday, 464 bbls. at $1 40@$1 60 for No. 2, $1 75 for extra No. 2, $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $3 62½ for extra No. 1; Tuesday, 273 bbls. at $3 25, $3 37½@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4 25 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 200 bbls. at $1 80 for strained, and $4 25 for extra Pale; Thursday, 225 bbs. at $3 for No. 1—℔ 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in moderate enquiry for shipping purposes, and the price has improved. Only about 50 bbls. received, which sold at $1 90 ℔ bbl., in water. A few lots in shipping order have sold from yard at $1 85@$1 ℔ bbl.—closing at latter figure.

BARRELS.—In the market for empty spirit barrels we have no material alteration to report. The supply in dealer's hands is small, but sufficient to meet the demand which at present exists. Small sales are being made at the following quotations : Second hand country at $2 30@$2 35 as they run, $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 75 for new ;—New York $2 75@$2 80 for second hand, and $3@$3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Small lots coming in, which find sale at 31@32 cents.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Continue to be brought to market very slowly, and the stock in butcher's hands is light, being only about sufficient for present want.. There is a fair demand, and we quote beeves on the hoof at 6@8 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, and sheep at $2@$2 50 each, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry, and market fairly supplied. We quote as selling from the mills at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—There is nothing new in the way of sales to report in this article. Some demand exists, but want of stock has checked operations. Receipts are meagre, and there is no stock held here. Only a few small parcels have sold at figures ranging within quotations in table.

EGGS—Market well supplied, and sales are being made at 16@20 cents per dozen, as in quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Market fairly supplied with most kinds, and but little demand exists at present From store we quote small sales as follows : Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85 ; Pacific do. $40@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55 ; Navassa Guano, $65 ; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70 ; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60 ; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60 ; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70 ; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60 ; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60 ; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60 ; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55 ; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48 ; Land Plaster $18—all ¼ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Supply of all grades of Northern and Western brands is fully fair, and prices are unchanged. There is only a light jobbing demand, which is being supplied from store at figures given in table

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have to report less firmness during the week just closed, and if anything the price is a shade lower. Receipts comprise about 10,000 bushels, all of which has gone into store. The supply in dealers' hands continues fully fair, and only a moderate demand exists for small lots. From store we quote as selling at $1 40@$1 45 for white, and $1 30@$1 35 for mixed, sacks included. Cargo price is nominal at $1 25@$1 28 for white———OATS—Are in moderate supply, and demand limited. Selling in the retail way from store at 70 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.———PEAS.—The market is only moderately supplied, and rules dull at a decline in price. Small sales have taken place at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel for Cow———RICE.—Clean is in moderate supply, and demand limited. Carolina sells at 7@9 cents ℔ lb., as in quality. No sales of *rough*, and we quote nominally at $1 75 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is in full stock, and demand only moderate. Receipts have been confined to a few small lots of Northern, which have sold from wharf at 85@90 cents ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in good stock, and only a local demand. Sales from store at 1 20 ℔ cask. Received for the week 1,550 casks, which has gone into store.

LUMBER—Stock in millers' hands fully fair, and only a light demand for the coastwise trade.—Sells by the cargo as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @	19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @	00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @	22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @	23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @	24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @	22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @	20 00

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in full stock, with a light demand. See table for store quotations.

PEA NUTS—Continue to be in good request for shipping purposes, and scarcely any stock on market. One or two lots have changed hands at $2 50@$2 60 ℔ bushel for prime.

POTATOES—Are in moderate supply, and Irish sell from carts at $1 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is only moderately supplied, and prices rule steady. Live chickens sell at 20@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each.

PROVISIONS—For North Carolina BACON the market has ruled rather dull for the past week or two, and if anything prices show a slight decline. Recent receipts have somewhat replenished the market, and the stock is at present moderate, while the demand is limited. We quote at 19@20 cents for hog round, 20 cents for sides, and 21@22 cents ℔ lb. for hams—highest figures being obtained only for choice lots. The supply of *Western* is small, and the price has improved a shade. We quote from store as follows : Smoked—17 to 18 cents for shoulders, 19½@20 cents for sides, and 19@22 cents for hams ;—dry salted, 16@16½ cents for shoulders, and 18@18½ cents for sides.———LARD—Is without change in price. Northern is in moderate supply, and we quote sales from store at 17@20 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity.———PORK—Northern is in light supply, and prices are a shade better. See table for store rates.

SALT—Is in full stock, and there is no demand worthy of moment. From store we quote in the small way at $1 50 for American, and $1 60 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are rather dull at present, and we quote only small sales at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4@$5 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Continues to come to market sparingly, and from millers we quote a fair enquiry for common, while the better qualities are in light demand. The arrivals consist of only 5@6 ratts, which have found sale at figures quoted in table.

WOOD—Sells by the bort load at $2 50@$2 75 for pine and ash, and $3@$3 25 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—But little country produce arriving or offering shipment, and in consequence the market rules dull. Several vessels have arrived, and a few have been taken up for coastwise ports at figures given in table.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 4
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 60
Rosin, "	25 @ 0 50	00 @ 30
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 00	@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅛
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	6

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1870.

The Election.

The returns so far from the State are exceedingly meagre. The Conservatives have made large gains at the precincts, and we have everything to hope for in the success of our ticket. The news from Rowan and Guilford is especially encouraging as giving some index of the popular vote in the West. Columbus, in our own District, comes up nobly to the good work, and Duplin, never behind in the right cause, adds largely to her former majority.

New Hanover has exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine, and we have good reasons for believing that Maj. McClammy is elected to the Senate, with perhaps a gain of one in the House. All the signs look bright for a grand Conservative victory, and we feel assured that the doom of Radicalism is sealed in our long-suffering State.

New Hanover County.

The returns so far as they have been received by precincts will be found elsewhere.

We learn that at South Washington, Maj. McClammy runs far in advance of the ticket, making a very large gain. Burney for Sheriff received a large majority.

At Rocky Point Waddell's majority is about 150, a gain of 271 on the Presidential election.

McClammy's election seems to be conceded, while the chances are fair for the election of one or two Conservative members of the House.

There is a Conservative gain of four or five hundred in this city.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

Democratic Victory.

FAIR BLUFF, Aug. 4, 1870.

Conservative majority at Cerro Gordo 130. Lees township 50. The election at Cerro Gordo passed off quietly without a single case of drunkenness on the ground. There is a great falling off of negro Radical votes, numbers voting the Conservative ticket.

Tatom's Township gives ten Conservative majority. Waddell and Dockery tied.

The election was very quietly conducted.

Passengers by last night's train report the following:

Cerro Gordo, Waddell 151, Dockery 39. Deep Muster Ground, 200 Conservative majority.

At Whiteville the Conservative ticket was 150 ahead at 6 o'clock.

The Conservative majority in the county is thought to be about 600.

Duplin County.

MAGNOLIA, Aug. 4.

Shipp's majority over Phillips here is 85. Seymour's majority in the Presidential election was 48.

There is a Conservative gain all over the county as far as heard from.

The vote of Faison's township at 3 p. m., stood about 150 Radical to 90 Conservative—a Radical gain of 60. As most of the vote was polled, the official returns will approximate these figures.

Rowan County.

SALISBURY, Aug. 4.

Robbins, for the Senate, and Crawford and Luckey, for the House, Conservatives, have carried Rowan County by 250 majority, a gain of 60 over Seymour's majority. H.

Guilford County.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 4.

So far, we have gained a complete victory. The Conservative gain at the precincts heard from is beyond our most sanguine expectation, considering the state of affairs in this District.

Dr. J. A. Moore, Conservative candidate for the Senate from Alamance, has been ordered to report to Kirk's camp this evening, as soon as the polls close.

Edgecombe County.

ROCKY MOUNT, Aug. 4.

Shipp 219—Phillips 281. This is a gain for the Conservatives.

Wilson County.

WILSON, N. C., August 4, 1870.

A large vote has been polled. The entire Conservative ticket is elected by an average majority of 250. Judge Shipp runs 30 behind the county ticket. The Congressional ticket 24 behind the county ticket. Dunham's (Conservative) majority for Representative over Stanton, Radical, is 288—a gain of 75 over Presidential vote.

Wilson sends greeting to her sister counties.

Masonboro' Township.

The following was the State of the poll at 6 o'clock, P. M. Almost the entire vote had been cast at the time our report closes:

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

S F Phillips	23
W M Shipp	37

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

O H Dockery	1
Alfred M Waddell	41
A J Jones	21

FOR SENATORS—THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A H Galloway	22
B D Morrell	26
Edwin Legg	1
C W McClammy	37

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S A Ashe	24
J S Hines	24
E W Kerr	24
Geo W Price	1
Jno P Sampson	1
Geo L Mabson	22
Geo Z French	26
Wm McLaurin	21
Jno G Bulcken	1

FOR SHERIFF:

J W Schenck, Jr	35
Owen Burney	2
Roger Moore	1

FOR REGISTER.

W J Bivens	2
Geo Hooper	22
Jno J Hedrick	4
Robert B Wood	35

FOR TREASURER.

J H Neff	24
Owen Fennell	24
Stacey VanAmringe	2
Henry Nutt	3

FOR SURVEYOR.

J L Rhoades	1
Burrell Whitehead	26
Jno K Brown	27
W H James	2

FOR CORONER.

E D Hewlett	40
W M Munroe	1
Geo H Kelly	16
E Allen	2

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

S N Martin	35
W H Waddell	1
Jas Lowrey	22
B M Shoemaker	4
S Keyes	34
J F Simpson	22
W L DeRosset	23
A R Black	48
Jno C Heyer	22
G F Walker	21
Alfred Lloyd	21
Elijah Hewlett	4
Daniel Davis	4
Rufus Garris	1

At the Presidential election, Masonboro, polled 44 votes for Seymour, and 33 for Grant.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

THE ELECTION.

The People vs. Holden, Pearson and Kirk—Judge Shipp Elected—The Legislature Conservative.

RALEIGH, Aug. 5.

It is thought from returns from Wake, not entire, that the Republican ticket is elected by an average majority of 200, with chances in favor of Conservative Senatorial candidate.

Telegrams received indicate that the Conservatives have swept the Western portion of the State.

Gilliam and Rogers, Conservative candidates for Congress in this district, are probably elected by five hundred majority.—The present indications are that the Conservatives have a handsome majority in the Legislature on joint-ballot, thereby securing the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Abbott.

The vote in Franklin and Granville is very close. It is confidently expected that Johnston and Chatham counties will go largely Democratic.

1st District, Cobb, Rep.

2d District,	41st	Congress,	Dixon,	Rep.
2d "	42d	"	Thomas,	"
3d "	"	"	Waddell,	Dem
4th "	41st	"	Gilliam,	"
4th "	42d	"	Rogers,	"
5th "	"	"	Scott,	Rep.
6th "	"	"	Shober,	Dem.
7th "	"	"	Harper,	"

Judge Shipp, Dem., has been elected Attorney General by a handsome majority.

Grand Conservative Victory—North Carolina Redeemed.

RALEIGH, Aug. 5.

Rogers and Gilliam are certainly elected in this District to Congress.

The Conservatives have carried Chatham, Orange, Johnston, Beaufort, Hyde, Rockingham, Wilson, Nash, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Gaston, Jones, Burke, Hertford, Gates, Lincoln, Iredell, Guilford.

The Democratic gain is 9,314 in twenty-one counties, indicating that the Conservatives have carried the Legislature in both branches and elected Judge Shipp.

Wayne County.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Aug. 5.

The election is very close. Phillips' majority in Wayne county is twenty-two. Brogden beat Galloway seven votes.

The Conservatives re-elect Smith to the House of Representatives and gain two members of the County Commissioners.

The Radical majority is very light.

The Conservatives will contest the election about one hundred spurious votes having been cast by negroes.

All the negro candidates on the Radical ticket are defeated.

Guilford County.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 5.

Guilford gives a Conservative majority of about one hundred. A Conservative gain of about 800 on Presidential vote.

C. W. YATES.

Wayne County.

Unofficial returns from Wayne county give Brogden, Radical, for the Senate, 9 majority—Greene to be heard from. One Conservative and one Radical elected to the House.

Wayne gave Seymour 66 majority.

Carteret County.

NEWBERN, Aug. 5.

Carteret gives 60 Conservative majority.

Fifth Congressional District.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 5.

The Conservative ticket is elected in Guilford by about one hundred majority.

Rockingham goes Conservative by 450. Davidson 150. [Rockingham gave Seymour 80 majority, and Davidson gave Grant 1008 majority.]

We are confident of carrying this Congressional District, though we learn that in Alamance and Caswell the Conservatives refused to vote, agreeing with Chief-Justice Pearson that they are insurgents and not alowed that privilege. How the Judge will rule in this case remains to be determined.

There is great rejoicing here. Radical rule in the county is dead forever.

Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort.

TARBORO', Aug. 5.

Edgecombe has gone Radical by a large majority.

Pitt has covered herself with glory. The entire Conservative ticket is elected by 20 to 30 majority. The Senate is in doubt, but favorable to the Conservatives.

Beaufort follows Pitt, and elects the Conservatives by a handsome majority. [This elects Judge Warren to the Senate]. The gain over the Presidential vote is large.

Columbus County.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5th, 1870.

Editors Journal:—Three precincts to hear from, but will scarcely alter the following figures: Majority for Waddell and Shipp about 480; Currie's majority will reach 500 or more; Gore's majority over Stanly, for the Commons, will reach 450.

The entire Conservative ticket is elected, many colored men voting with the Conservatives. Not a single disturburbance occurred in the county.

No papers received this morning to give us the news. V. V. RICHARDSON.

Anson County.

At two precincts, Wadesboro' and Lilesville, the following vote was cast:

Congress—Waddell, 395; Dockery, 386.

Senate—Dargen, 393; Ingram. 379.

House—Smith, 397; Wilkins, 381.

Anson is reported to have given 250 Conservative majority.

Richmond County.

The following precincts in Richmond county, viz: Rockingham, Stewartsville, Laurel Hill, Williamson's, and Laurinburg, give the following vote:

Congress—Waddell, 646; Dockery, 759.

Senate—Ledbetter, 644; Long, 757.

House—McRae, 671; Fletcher, 714.

It is thought this county gives 300 Radical majority, which is a loss of 150.

Bladen County.

We have received the votes of the following precincts, to wit: Bladenboro', Abbottsburg, Brown Marsh and White's Creek. with the following result:

Attorney General—Shipp, 355; Phillips, 381.

Congress—Waddell, 343; Dockery, 388; Jones, 3.

Senate—Currie, 367; Foster, 358.

House—Lyons, 342. Fisher, 381.

Robeson County.

The following precincts, to wit: Union, Lumberton, Alfordsville, Shoe Heel and Smiths, in Robeson county, vote as follows:

Congress—Waddell, 552; Dockery, 872.

Senate—Norment, 561; Hayes, 804.

Blue Springs give Dockery and Hays 35 majority.

Passengers by the train report the county as having gone Conservative by 150.

Forsythe and Yadkin.

HIGH POINT, Aug. 5.

There is a clear Conservative gain of 450 in Forsythe. The election is closely contested. The Republican candidate for the House receives 39 majority.

The Conservative candidate for the Senate from Forsythe and Stokes is unquestionably elected.

Yadkin has gone Conservative from 200 to 300. [Yadkin gave Grant 218 majority].

Harnett, Moore and Montgomery.

The Conservative majority in Harnett is very large, above rather than below, 300.

Moore will give a Conservative majority of 100 to 200. At Sloan's, formerly a large Radical precinct, late in the day, the vote was about equal. Maj. H. M. Miller, of Kirk's militia, has removed Sheriff Worthy and put in a Radical.

Montgomery will give a largely decreased Radical majority.

Orange County.

HILLSBORO, Aug. 5.

Returns from the county are complete. Attorney General Shipp 1708. Phillips 991.

41st Congress, Gilliam, 1774. Hawkins 953.

42d Congress, Rogers 1740. Harris (col.) 900.

SENATE—J. W. Graham 1334. Jones, (Ind. Con.) 406. Guthrie, (Rad.) 914.

HOUSE—Atwater, 1679. Strudwick, 1218. Hill, (Ind. Con.) 654. Moore, (Rad.) 946. Mangum, (Rad.) 795. Hughes, (Con.) is elected Sheriff. [Seymour's majority in Orange was 454.]

In Alamance the Radicals gain 300.—[Kirk's bayonets.]

Cumberland County.

A friend writes that the whole Conservative ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 225. The vote was very full.

The average Conservative majority is 155. The Radical majority in Fayetteville is about 75. [Seymour's majority was 88.]

Mecklenburg County.

CHARLOTTE N. C., Aug. 5.

The Conservative Legislative ticket is elected, H. C. Jones, Senate, and Waring and Reid, Representatives.

Attorney General—Shipp 2,161, Phillips 1,936.

Congress—Shober 2,157, Sprague 1,938. [Seymour's majority in this county was 187.]

Gulick, (Con.) is elected to the House from Gaston—a gain.

Kincaid, (Con.) is elected in Lincoln—a gain.

Cleaveland goes Conservative by a handsome majority.

Conservative gains reported everywhere.

Dr. Powell, Con., elected to the Senate from Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston.

Beaufort, Jones, Lenoir and Craven.

NEWBERN, Aug. 5.

The Conservative majority in Beaufort county is 200. The Conservative majority in Hyde county is 100. Judge Warren is elected to the Senate by 300.

Jones county goes Conservative by 30 to 40—a gain of 200, and a member to the House.

The Radical majority in Lenoir is 314, a gain of 40.

Radical majority in Craven is 1,200—a Radical loss of 850.

Duplin County.

A friend writes that the Conservative majority in Duplin, all the precincts heard from except Faison's and Rockfish, is 670. It will be increased to 700. Allen's majority in Duplin is 1,200.

Brunswick County.

NORTH WEST, BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 157; Phillips, 320.

For Congress—Waddell, 157; Dockery, 320.

For the Senate—McClammy, 158; Galloway, 320; Rosafy, 315; Morrill, 8; Legg, 7.

For the House—Rourke, 158; Brooks, 315.

This is a Conservative gain of 187.

SMITHVILLE.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 129; Phillips, 127.

For Congress—Waddell, 120; Dockery, 132.

For the Senate—McClammy, 139; Legg, 189; Galloway, 52; Rosafy, 1.

For the House—Rourke, (Conservative), 128; Brooks, Rep., 125.

For Sheriff—S. P. Swain, Con., 252.

For Treasurer—J. H. Thees, Con., 244.

For Register—L. A. Galloway. Rep., 131; S. D. Thurston, Con., 123; G. N. Hill, Rep., 1.

For Surveyor—J. N. Bennett, Con., 128; A. Ross, Rep., 116; Israel Thomas, Rep., 1.

For County Commissioners—J. Green, Con., 126; Wm. Watters, Con., 127; R. W. Woodside, Con., 132; T. G. Drew, Con., 123; J. H. Mintz, Con., 127; E. W. Taylor, Rep., 124; L. McKoy, Rep., 125; J. B. Muse, Rep., 126; Sol. Webb, Rep., 124; M. A. Moore, Rep., 124; scattering, rep., 3.

NEW HANOVER DOES NOBLY!

CONSERVATIVE GAINS FROM ALL QUARTERS!

DOWN WITH HOLDEN AND KIRK!

FIRST WARD.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 210; Phillips, 600.

For Congress—Waddell, 210; Dockery, 581; Jones, 11.

For the Senate—McClammy, 212; Galloway, 582; Morrill, 547; Legg, 48; Rosafy, 7.

For the House—Ashe, 199; Hines, 196; Kerr, 195; Mabson, 535; Price, 540; French, 558; Bulcken, 37; McLaurin, 52; Sampson, 46.

For Sheriff—B. Moore, 14; Schenck, 390; Burney, 354.

For Register—Hedrick, 85; Wood, 182; Scott, 28; Macumber, 23; Bivens, 508.

For Treasurer—Van Amringe, 574; Fennell, 205; Neff, 21.

For Surveyor—Brown, 207; Rhodes, 40; Whitehead, 552.

For Coroner—Allen, 93; Kelley, 127; Munroe 35.

Scattering, 18.

For County Commissioners—Simpson, 199; Black, 201; DeRosset, 199; Heyer, 202; Walker, 191; Hewlett, 550; Waddell, 578; Martin, 567; Shoemaker, 553; Lowrey, 598; Lloyd, 17; Keyes, 573; Davis, 44; Garris, 41.

SECOND WARD.

For Attorney General—Phillips, 410; Shipp, 325.

For Congress—Dockery, 380; Waddell, 327.

For the Senate—Galloway, 396; Rosafy. 1; McClammy, 334; Morrill, 389; Legg, 18.

For the House—Ashe, 310; Hines, 303; Kerr, 301; McLaurin, 62; Price, 341; Mabson, 381; French, 389; Bulcken, 17; Sampson, 24.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 340; Burney, 245; Roger Moore, 49.

For Register—Hedrick, 146; Wood, 184; Scott, 17; Bivens 362; Macumber, 4.

For Treasurer—Fennell, 312; VanAmringe, 380; Neff, 32.

For Surveyor—Whitehead, 388; Brown, 316; Rhoads, 16.

For Coroner—Kelley, 256; Allen, 59; Monroe, 17.

For County Commissioners—Waddell, 375; Lowrey, 410; Shoemaker, 390; Keyes, 362; DeRosset, 312; Black, 359; Heyer, 315; Walker, 297; Martin, 410; Lloyd, 30; Simpson, 303; Davis, 16; Garris, 16; Hewlett, 387.

THIRD WARD.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 204; Phillips, 336.

For Congress—Waddell, 204; Dockery, 247; Jones, 55.

For the Senate—McClammy, 206; Galloway, 323; Rosafy, 8; Morrill, 312; Legg, 19.

For the House.—Ashe, 181; Hines, 180; Kerr, 179; Mabson, 314; Bulcken, 18; Price, 124; McLaurin, 204; French, 319; Sampson, 22.

For Register of Deeds—Hedrick, 112, Wood, 102; Bivens, 293; Alfred Howe, 3; Scott, 12.

For Sheriff.—Schenck, 317; Burney; 126; Roger Moore, 16.

For Treasurer—Fennell. 174; VanAmrige, 180; Neff, 160.

For County Surveyor—Brown, 179; Whitehead, 315; Rhoades, 18.

For Coroner—Kelly, 158; Hewlett, 327; Allan, 26; Monroe, 19.

For County Commissioners—Simpson, 180; DeRosset, 182; Black, 344; Heyer, 185; Walker, 183; Waddell, 170; Lowery, 333; Keys, 173; Martin, 333; Shoemaker, 316; Lloyd, 162; Davis, 19; Garris, 19; Scattering 17. Total number of votes polled, in Third Ward, 541.

FOURTH WARD.

Attorney General—Shipp 224; Phillips 274.

Congress—Waddell 226; Dockery 234; Jones 18.

Senate—McClammy 229; Galloway 263; Morrill 254; Legg 15.

House—French 258; McLaurin 130; Price 139; Mabson 256; Sampson 16; Ashe (Con.) 206; Hines 207; Kerr 206; Bulcken 15.

Sheriff—Schenck 219; Burney 143; Roger Moore 19; Manning 1.

Register—Wood 166; Hedrick 79; Bivins 222; Scott 16; Scattering 3.

Treasurer—VanAmringe 185; Neff 85; Fennell 213.

Surveyor—Whitehead, 258; Rhodes, 19, Brown, 212.

Coroner—Hewlett, 264; Allen, 38; Kelley, 176; Munroe, 6.

Commissioners—Waddell, 186; Lowrey, 263; Shoemaker, 261; Keyes, 169; Martin, 268; Lloyd, 84; Davis, 16; Garriss, 14; Simpson, 207; DeRosset, 207; Black, 303; Heyer, 206. Walker, 201.

Total vote 502.

MASONBORO' TOWNSHIP.

For Attorney General—Phillips, 25; Shipp, 37.

For Congress—Dockery, 1; Waddell, 41; Jones, 23.

For the Senate—Galloway, 24; Morrill, 28; Legg, 1; McClammy, 37.

For the House—Ashe, 24; Hines, 24; Kerr, 24; Price, 1; Sampson, 1; Mabson, 24; French, 28; McLaurin, 23; Bulcken, 1.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 37; Burney, 2; Roger Moore, 1.

For Register of Deeds—Bivens, 2; Hooper, 24; Hedrick, 4; Wood, 35.

For Treasurer—Neff, 26; Fennell, 24; VanAmrige, 2; Nutt, 3.

For Surveyor—Rhoades, 1; Whitehead, 28; Brown, 27, James, 2.

For Coroner—Hewlett, 42; Munroe, 1; Kelly, 16; Allen, 2;

For County Commissioners—Martin, 37; Waddell, 1; Lowery, 24; Shoemaker, 4; Keys, 36; Simpson, 22; DeRosset, 23; Black, 50; Heyer, 22; Walker, 21; Lloyd, 23; Hewlett, 9; Davis, 4; Garris, 1.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

For Attorney General—Phillips, 119; Shipp, 115.

For Congress—Dockery, 120; Waddell, 114.

For the Senate—Galloway, 119; Morrill, 115; McClammy, 118; Legg, 1.

For the House—French, 117, Mabson, 119, McLaurin, 113; Price, 5; Ashe, 112; Hines, 112; Kerr, 112; Sampson, 1.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 123; Burney, 1; Roger Moore, 110.

For Register of Deeds—Bivens, 127; Hedrick, 109.

For Treasurer—Neff, 114; Fennell, 112; VanAmrige, 3.

For Surveyor—Rhoades, 4; Brown, 105 Whitehead, 125.

For Coroner—Hewlett, 119; Allen, 2; Kelley, 108; Monroe, 1.

For County Commissioners—Shoemaker, 121; Martin, 119; Lowery, 117; Lloyd, 114; Walker, 111; Keys, 6; Garris, 1; Black, 226; Simpson, 110; DeRosset, 112; Heyer, 114; Waddell, 3; Davis, 2.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 126; Phillips, 96.

For Congress—Waddell, 124; Dockery 93.

For Senate—McClammy 134; Galloway 88; Legg 77; Morrill 7.

For House of Representatives—Ashe 122; Kerr 122; Hines 120, Bulcken 91; Price 97; Sampson 92; Mabson 9; McLaurin 8; French 8.

For Sheriff—Burney 151; Schenck 8.

For Register—Wood 106; Hedrick 12; Scott 91; Bivins 8.

For Treasurer—Fennell 123; VanAmringe 91; Neff 8.

For Surveyor—Brown 126; Rhodes 90; Whitehead 8.

For County Commissioners—Simpson 122; DeRosset 123; Heyer 124; Walker 119; Black 131; Davis 90; W. H. Waddell 90; Keyes 95; Garris, Hewlett 9; Shoemaker 9: Martin 9; Lowery 98; Lloyd 7.

For Coroner—Kelley 114.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 20; Phillips, 91.

For Congress—Waddel, 20; Dockery, 91.

For the Senate—McClammy, 22; Galloway, 89; Morrill, 32; Legg, 59.

For the House—Price, 55; Sampson, 55; Mabson, 35; Bulcken, 59; McLaurin, 31; Hines, 20; Ashe, 20; Kerr, 20.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 35; Burney, 66.

For Register of Deeds—Scott, 75; Bivens, 18; Wood, 12; Hedrick, 3.

For Treasurer—Fennell, 21; VanAmrigé, 60; Neff, 31.

For Surveyor—Brown, 20; Rhoades, 60; Whitehead, 31.

For Coroner—Kelly, 20; Hewlett, 32; Monroe, 57.

For County Commissioners—Lowery, 91; Davis, 59; Waddell, 60; Keys, 62; Garris, 59; Shoemaker, 32; Martin, 32; Lloyd, 31; Black, 50; Simpson, 20; DeRosset, 20; Heyer, 20; Walker, 18.

The following is the vote of Wilmington in the Presidential election in 1868:

	SEYMOUR.	GRANT.
1st Ward,	261	870
2d Ward,	403	644
3d Ward,	279	429
4th Ward,	254	358

FURTHER FROM NEW HANOVER.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

For Attorney General—Shipp, 134; Phillips, 151.

For Congress—Waddell, 134; Dockery, 151.

For the Senate—McClammy, 134; Galloway, 151; Morrill 147.

For the House—Ashe, 134; Hines, 134; Kerr, 134; Mabson, 147; French, 147; McLaurin, 147.

For Sheriff—Moore, 134; Schenck, 148; Burney, 4.

For Register of Deeds—Hedrick, 135.

For Treasurer—Fennell, 134; Neff, 147.

For Surveyor—Brown, 134; Whitehead, 142.

For Coroner—Kelly, 134; Hewlett, 147.

For County Commissioners—Simpson, 134; DeRosset, 134; Black, 280; Heyer, 135; Walker, 137; Shoemaker, 145; Martin, 145; Lowry, 150; Floyd, 145; scattering, 40.

HOLDEN TOWNSHIP.

Attorney General—Phillips 240; Shipp 92.

Congress—Dockery 29; Waddell 103.

Senate—Galloway 232; Morrill 220; McClammy 104; Legg 5.

House—French 226; Mabson 226; McLaurin 223; Price 7; Sampson 6; Bulcken 3; Ashe 101; Hines 102; Kerr 98; Scattering 3.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 232; Burney, 24.

For Register of Deeds—Hedrick 36; Wood, 55; Bivins, 224.

For Treasurer—Neff, 225; Fennell, 100; VanAmringe, 7.

For Surveyor—Whitehead, 224; Brown, 91; Rhodes 7.

For Coroner—Hewlett, 224; Kelley, 101.

For County Commissioners—Shoemaker, 225; Martin, 231; Lowery, 229; Lloyd, 224; Black, 323, Simpson, 97; DeRossett, 95; Heyer, 102; Walker, 96.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

Attorney General—Shipp 88, Phillips, 167.

Congress—Waddell, 88; Dockery, 156.

Senate—McClammy 88; Galloway 161; Legg, 128; Morrill, 35.

House—Ashe, 88; Hines, 88; Kerr, 88; Sampson, 126; Bulcken, 122; Price, 106; French, 35; Mabson, 43; McLaurin, 33.

Sheriff—Burney, 154; Schenck, 34.

Register—Scott, 115; Bivens, 28; Wood, 64; Hedrick, 64; Macumber, 6.

Treasurer—VanAmringe, 134; Neff, 34; Fennell, 86.

Surveyor—Rhoades, 133; Brown 88; Whitehead, 35.

Coroner—Monroe, 132; Hewlett, 36; Kelly, 85; Allen, 3.

Commissioners—Simpson, 85; DeRosset, 85; Heyer, 89; Walker, 88; Black, 118; Shoemaker, 35. Martin, 35; Lowery, 168; Lloyd, 35; Davis, 138; Waddell, 134; Keyes, 136; Garris, 131.

CASWELL TOWNSHIP.

Attorney General—Shipp, 132; Phillips, 89.

Congress—Waddell, 130; Dockery, 85; Jones, 1.

Senate—McClammy, 160; Galloway, 82; Morrill, 40; Legg, 5.

House—Ashe, 134; Kerr, 134; Hines, 132; Mabson, 76; McLaurin, 76; French, 75; Price, 13; Sampson, 13; Bulcken, 13.

Sheriff—Roger Moore, 144; Schenck, 63; Burney, 14.

Register—Hedrick, 157; Wood, 1; Bivens, 51; Scott, 12.

Treasurer—Fennell, 133; Neff, 73; VanAmringe, 13.

Surveyor—Brown, 134; Whitehead, 75; Rhoades, 12.

Coroner—Kelly, 131; Hewlett, 76; Monroe, 13.

Commissioners—Simpson, 132; Black, 208; DeRosset, 132; Heyer, 134; Walker, 132; Lowery, 87; Davis, 12; Waddell, 13; Keys, 13; Garriss, 12; Martin, 75; Shoemaker, 75; Lloyd, 74.

RECAPITULATION.

Attorney General—Shipp, 1,707; Phillips, 2,598.

Congress—Waddell, 1,721; Dockery, 2,168.

Senate—McClammy, Con., 1,778; Galloway, (colored), 2,510; Morrill, Rad., 2,126. [Two precincts heard from in Brunswick county give McClammy 289 majority over Morrill. The other townships of New Hanover and Brunswick will elect McClammy by a handsome vote.]

House—Ashe, (Con.) 1,631; Hines, (Con.) 1,618; Kerr, (Con.) 1,613; Mabson, (col. Rad.) 2,204; French, (Rad.) 2,160; Price, (col. Rad.) 1,428; McLaurin, (col. Rad.) 1,102.

Sheriff—Schenck (Rad.) 1,946; Burney, (col. Rad.) 1,284.

Register—Bivens, (Rad.) 1,843; Hedrick, (Ind.) 918; Wood, (Ind.) 907.

Treasurer—Fennell, (Con.) 1,637; Van Amringe, (Rad.) 1,529; Neff, (Rad.) 956.

Commissioners—DeRosset, 1,624; Simpson, 1,611; Black, 2,593; Heyer, 1,648; Walker, 1,595; Martin, 2,261; Lowrey, (col.) 2,578; Shoemaker, 2,166; Keyes, 1,625; Waddell, 1,610. [The first five are Democrats, the others Republicans. Martin, Lowrey and Shoemaker, Radicals, and Black and Heyer, Conservatives, are elected.]

Coroner—Kelley, (Con.) 1,210, Hewlett, (Rad.) 1,155.

The four townships to be heard from will not vary this result much. Holly gives a Conservative majority of four, and Union and Franklin, it is reported, give Conservative majorities.

HOLLY TOWNSHIP.

Attorney General—Shipp, 59; Phillips, 63.

Congress—Waddell, 59; Dockery 63.

Senate—McClammy, 59; Galloway, 63; Morrill, 57; Legg, 6.

House—Ashe, 59; Hines, 59; Kerr, 58; French, 57; Mabson, 57; McLaurin, 57; Sampson, 6; Price, 6; Bulcken, 5.

Sheriff—Schenck, 59; Birney, 20.

Register—Wood, 59; Bivins, 57; Scott, 5.

Treasurer—Fennell, 59; Neff, 57; VanAmringe, 6.

Surveyor—Brown, 59; Whitehead, 57. Rhodes, 6.

Coroner—Kelley, 59; Hewlett, 57; Monroe, 6.

Commissioners—Simpson, 59; DeRosset, 59; Heyer, 59; Walker, 59; Black, 116; Shoemaker, 57; Martin, 57; Lowry, 57; Lloyd, 57; Davis, 6; Waddell, 6; Keyes, 6; Garriss, 6.

SOUTH WASHINGTON—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 135; Phillips, 81.

Congress—Waddell, 136; Dockery, 82.

Senate—McClammy, 147; Galloway, 66; Morrill, 49; Legg, 32.

House—Ashe, 127; Hines, 132; Kerr, 131; Mabson, 50; Price, 38; Sampson, 33; Bulcken, 32; French, 48; McLaurin, 47.

For Sheriff—Schenck, 52; Barney, 75.

For Register of Deeds—Hedrick, 129; Wood, 15; Scott, 24; Bivins, 50.

For Treasurer—Fennell, 134; VanAmringe, 35; Neff, 47.

For Surveyor—Rhoades, 32; Brown, 133; Whitehead, 49.

For Coroner—Monroe, 39; Kelly, 116; Allen, 9; Hewlett, 47.

County Commissioners—DeRosset, 127; Black, 146; Heyer, 132; Walker, 101; Sampson, 127; Lowrey, 79; Davis, 39; Waddell, 31; Keyes, 57; Garries, 69; Shoemaker, 48; Martin, 48; Lloyd, 48; Harrels, 1.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp, 12; Phillips, 34.

Congress—Waddell 13; Dockery 34.

Senate—McClammy, 14; Galloway, 31; Leg, 29.

House—Ashe, 5; Hines, 5; Kerr, 6; Sampson, 34; McLaurin, 27; Bulcken, 7; Price, 1; French, 1.

Sheriff—Roger Moore, 10; Schenck, 29; Burney, 5; Bagg, 1; J. L. Holmes, 1.

Register—Wood, 19; Scott, 4; Macumber, 1.

Treasurer—Van Amringe, 32, Fennell, 13; Biddle, 1.

Surveyor—Rhodes, 35; Brown, 14.

Coroner—Monroe, 26; Howlett, 13; J. C. Wood, 4; Kelly, 4.

Commissioners—DeRosset, 12; Heyer, 14; Black, 9; Walker, 8; Simpson, 1; Lowrey, 34; Davis, 34; Waddell, 32; Keyes, 50; Garris, 4; Adkins, 3; Daniels, 2; Holmes, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

The vote of the whole county is now published except from Franklin Township.

Dockery receives 2,347. Waddell 1,929. Dockery's majority 418. Franklin will hardly change these figures.

Morrill receives 2,232 votes; McClammy receives 1,998. Morrill's majority 234, with Franklin to hear from. Brunswick gives McClammy 711 majority over Morrill, securing his election.

Ashe leads Price 349 votes, with Franklin to hear from.

Heyer leads Keyes 115 votes, with Franklin to hear from.

Fennell leads VanAmringe 241 votes.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Attorney General—Shipp 2,027; Phillips 2,914.

Congress—Waddell 2,043; Dockery 2,483; Jones 88.

Senate—McClammy * 2,112; Galloway (col. Rad.) * 2,806; Morrill (Rad.) 2,331; Legg (Rad.) 449; Rosafy 11.

House—Ashe * 1,934; Hines 1,925; Kerr 1,919; French * (Rad.) 2,438; Mabson * (col. Rad.) 2,294; Price (col. Rad.) 1,479; McLaurin (col. Rad.) 1,367; Sampson (col. Rad.) 480.

Sheriff—Moore (not a candidate) 509; Schenck * (Rad.) 2,225; Burney (col. Rad.) 1,386.

Register—Bivens * (Rad.) 2,230; Hedrick (Ind.) 1,048; Wood (Ind.) 1,111.

Treasurer—Fennell * 1,957; VanAmringe (Rad.) 1,707; Neff (Rad.) 1,194.

Commissioner—Black * 3,114; Heyer * 1,969; DeRosset 1,934; Simpson 1,912; Walker 1,875; Lowery * (col. Rad.) 2,880; Martin * (Rad.) 2502; Shoemaker * (Rad.) 2,405; Keyes (Rad.) 1,746; Waddell (col. Rad.) 1,687; Garris (Rad.) 479; Lloyd (Rad.) 1,185.

Coroner—Kelley 1,716; Hewlett * (Rad.) 2,464; Monroe (Rad.) 456; Allen (Ind.) 242.

Surveyor—Brown 1,957; Whitehead * (Rad.) 2,421; Rhodes (Rad.) 471.

Those marked with * are elected.

Holden-Kirk Outrage.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Editor of the *Sentinel* was waylaid on his way to the depot at Hillsboro, and arrested by Holden's militia, this morning. Orange has not been declared in insurrection and no disturbance has occurred there. Both parties here are bitterly denouncing this outrage.

It is said that Judge Brooks of the U. S. Court will issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for the Caswell prisoners.

The Election in New Hanover.

With the exception of Franklin, Union, Holly and Federal Point Townships, we publish the complete returns from this county. We have reason to be proud of the exhibit. With the aid of Brunswick we have elected Major McClammy to the Senate by a handsome majority. We have elected one member of the House of Commons. We secure two Commissioners. We elect our County Treasurer, and believe we have elected our Coroner. We must leave comments upon the result, and the glorious victory in the State, to some future issue. Our readers should be satisfied with the returns.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is not possible, from the meagre returns received, to estimate with much accuracy the result of the election in this District. We have great faith in the success of our gallant standard-bearer, Colonel WADDELL. The returns are very favorable. We give the following as the estimate of the result:

MAJORITIES FOR WADDELL.

Columbus	450
Sampson	500
Cumberland	150
Anson	150
Robeson	50
Moore	100
Harnett	300
Total	1500

MAJORITIES FOR DOCKERY.

New Hanover	500
Bladen	150
Richmond	300
Montgomery	250
Total	1200

We do not claim Brunswick, but believe that it has given a small majority for Colonel WADDELL. Our estimate elects our candidate by three hundred majority. We do not believe our figures are too high.

We have done well, but our candidate himself set the example, and has deserved even a larger vote than he has received.